

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1923—VOL. XV, NO. 305

FIVE CENTS A COPY

PORTO RICO IS DRY FOR "KEEPS," SAYS CABINET MEMBER

"Law Would Win Again If It Came Up," Adds Island Official, Citing Progress

Prohibition Agent Reminds That Natives Voted Enforcement, It Not Being Imposed

By GARDNER L. HARDING
SAN JUAN, P. R., Nov. 13.—"Porto Rico is dry for keeps," a Cabinet member told me recently. His answer was in reply to a question if it was not an anomaly that American prohibition should be enforced in this almost exclusively Latin community.

"When we voted on prohibition in 1917," he continued, "the insignia of the wet was a bottle and that of the dry was a coconut. I admit that the coconut, whose juice when slightly fermented was one of the most popular drinks in the country districts, rather confused the issue.

"Also, there is a good deal of liquor still in Porto Rico, and quite a consistent home consumption of it. But no strong element in any party wants to abrogate prohibition or amend it—at least, they do not care to go on record in favor of such a preference—and the politicians, who best know Porto Rican sentiment are all for it. Yes, it would win again if it came up, but I doubt if it ever will come up again. It is settled here. It is settled because Porto Ricans have a hard enough economic future ahead of them without once more adding alcohol to their troubles."

I asked the leading prohibition agent here the same question. "It is unusual," he admitted, "but you are forgetting one thing. We did not impose prohibition on Porto Rico at the time of the Eighteenth Amendment. The island already had it. It was itself dry in a special election in 1917. We are now enforcing it under conditions which are, of course, different from the United States. It is being well enforced, and the return to wet conditions is neither a public nor a political issue. If Porto Rico had to vote again, after six years' experience under prohibition, it would go dry again."

Cantinas Have Vanished
The cantinas have vanished so completely that a visitor today would hardly know they had ever been here. In their place are "gran fuentes de soda" and all the American soft drinks. In the country an occasional still operates, but they are very few, and their extinction is not considered a serious problem. I did not see one in the streets, in the parks, at the ball games, here or anywhere else in Porto Rico, a single person even remotely under the influence of liquor. In Porto Rico this goes for Americans, too.

There is some complaint that "the drought" has hurt Porto Rico as a winter resort, and doubt if it has kept away a certain element that makes holiday in Havana. But as a tourist center far superior to Cuba, where the automobilist cannot leave Havana, Porto Rico still projects fine watering places like the one planned at Albion—"Bonito!" the Spaniards rightly said on first beholding it—with no perceptible quibbling about their future prosperity.

Naturally, Horace M. Townner's influence, so strong with the leading Porto Rican politicians and makers of public sentiment, is most constructive in this direction. Also, I record the general sentiment that gambling, part

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World News in Brief

Montevideo—The Uruguayan Government has been authorized to contract for a loan of 15,000,000 gold pesos to cover budget deficits.

Washington—Extension of the American Consular Shipping laws to the Philippines is regarded by President Coolidge as inadvisable at present. He was advised, it is said, by the State Department, that possible violation of treaties was involved.

Newark, N. J.—New Jersey's first Coolidge-for-President Club has been organized. It is said to be the first club of its kind east of Chicago.

New York—Brazilian bananas have arrived in the New York market for the first time. They are the size usually obtained from South America, and the freight rate is only 25 cents a bunch.

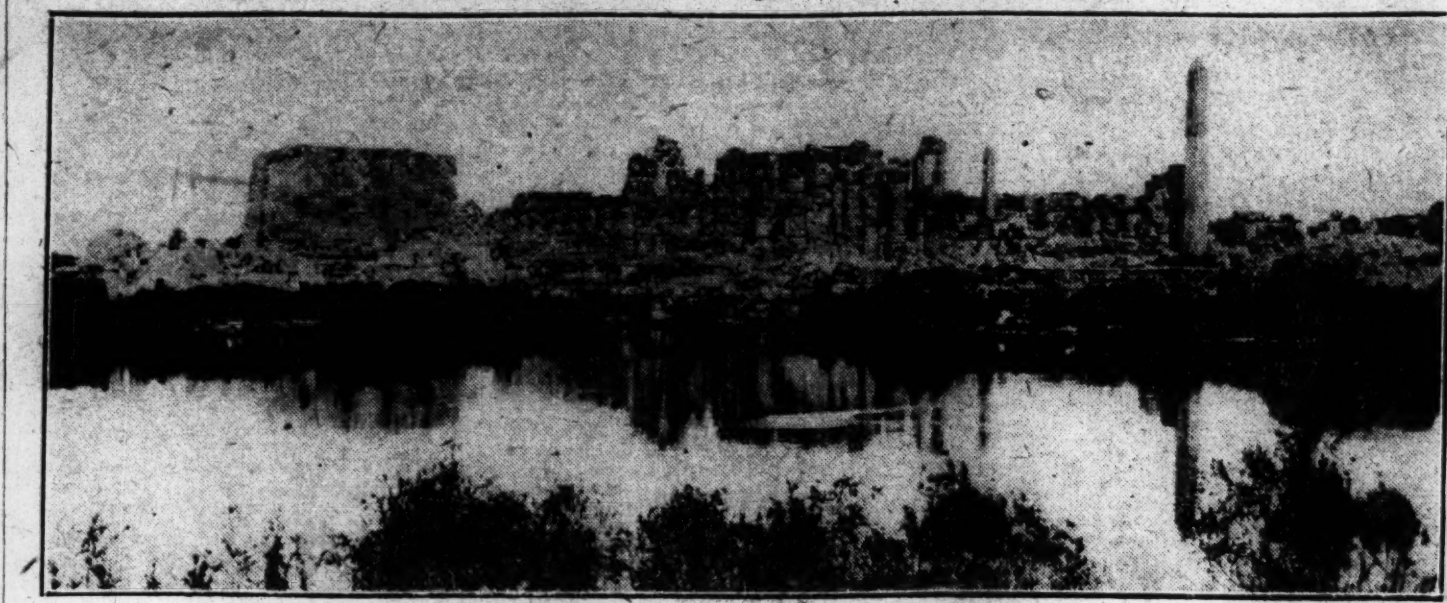
Constantinople—Nineteen racial groups are represented in the student body of the American Robert College in this city. The principal nationalities are Turkish, Persian, Arabic, Christian, Syrian, Armenian, Greek, Albanian, Russian, and Bulgarian.

Burlington, N. J.—The home of James F. Cooper, author of "Leather Stocking Tales," has been dedicated as an historical site by the local historical society.

Chicago—A slump in the market demand for bituminous coal has closed 20 per cent of Illinois mines and 33 per cent of Indiana mines, since Jan. 1. Dr. F. C. Honnold, secretary of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, says.

Mexico City—Adolfo de la Huerta has accepted the presidential candidacy and has taken oath to carry out the platform of the National Co-operative Party. He declares he will promote division of the great landed estates among the peasants but only according to law and after previous indemnification.

A Fascinating Study for Egyptologists Along the Nile



Temple of Karnak
Near the Site of the Ancient City of Thebes, on the East Bank of the Nile, Showing Sacred Lake in Foreground, Where Excavations Are Being Carried On

FARMERS FAVOR MONITOR'S PLAN, IS FRAZIER VIEW

Senator Backs Universal Draft—"Good, but Won't Work," Opines Mr. Morgan

To the end that war may be made as repellent to all classes as it is to those who must fight, *The Christian Science Monitor* has proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, expressed, in substance, as follows:

In the event of a declaration of war, the property, equally with the persons, lives and liberties of all citizens, shall be subject to conscription for the defense of the Nation, and it shall be the duty of the President to propose, and of Congress to enact, the legislation necessary to give effect to this amendment.

Politics and pedagogy differed a bit when a United States Senator and a college president expressed their views of the peace plan proposed by *The Christian Science Monitor*. Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota, who is visiting in Boston, gave his unqualified endorsement to the Monitor plan. Arthur E. Morgan, President of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O., who is lecturing in this vicinity, while praising the proposed amendment as a theory, declared that, in practice, it would never work.

Mr. Frazier made it plain that the proposal for universal conscription guaranteed by constitutional amendment would probably win the support of the "farm bloc." "For my own part," he declared, "I am all for it. The farmers are all for it. I can't speak for the other senators with whom I will be most closely associated," he Pollette, Wheeler of Montana, Magnus Johnson, Brookhart of Iowa, and one or two others who line up with us. But if I understand their point of view it indicates that they would stand exactly where I stand on this proposition."

Mr. Frazier told how he had advised

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Egyptologists Face Exciting Period of Renewed Research

Government Order for Removal of Rubbish Greatly Hampers Investigation by Vastly Increasing Expense

LUXOR, Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The "digging" season for Egyptologists has as yet hardly begun and it is not possible to say with certainty what work will be taken in hand this winter. But an outline of the organizations represented in archaeological research in this country, and the sites where they are engaged, can be given. British, French and American institutions, and two or three British individuals hold excavating concessions in various parts of Egypt and the Sudan at the present time.

Most in the public eye at the moment is the area in the Valley of the Kings and adjoining valleys formerly held by the late Earl of Carnarvon, whose director, Howard Carter, is continuing the work. Mr. Carter will certainly be too fully occupied in clearing the tomb of Tut-ankh-amen to undertake any new excavations this winter, or, in all probability, for another two years, for even in the extremely unlikely event of the whole of the objects from Tut-ankh-amen's tomb being removed and taken down to Cairo before next summer, Mr. Carter will not be able to spend much of the winter of 1924-25 in Egypt, as he is booked for a lecture tour in America.

Just over the hill from the Valley of the Kings is the concession of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, in the valley of Deir el Bahari, where, under the direction of H. E. Winlock, the work of clearing the

causeways of the eleventh and eighteenth dynasty temples of the valley will be continued this winter. A little farther along, the Institut Français d'Archéologie du Caire will hand the winter. But an outline of the organizations represented in archaeological research in this country, and the sites where they are engaged, can be given. British, French and American institutions, and two or three British individuals hold excavating concessions in various parts of Egypt and the Sudan at the present time.

Dr. Clarence Fisher, director of the excavations of the University Museum of Philadelphia, will be working this winter on Ramesside tombs in the Drahou Nungar, one of the Thebes escarpments, and possibly also at Badrasheh, near Cairo, where the ruins of ancient Memphis are being unearthed, and where recently notable Ramesside chapels have been cleared.

The Harvard-Boston expedition, under the direction of Professor Reisner, has, during recent winters, been working on the ruins of Merneptah at Kabushir, in the Sudan, but work on this site is understood to be now completed. The expedition has also been working at Giza, where it makes its summer headquarters and where much work has been done in unearthing Old Kingdom remains, dating from 2800 B. C.—work which has greatly enriched the Egyptological section of Boston Museum—and at Giza, above Luxor.

Two British organizations, the Egypt Exploration Society, and the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, will be working in middle

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JAIL FOR FIRST OFFENDERS IN LIQUOR CASES IS ASSURED

Federal Attorneys and Judges Begin Drive to 'Tighten Up' Enforcement by Using 'Common Nuisance' Clause

Massachusetts law enforcement processes against liquor violators have tightened another notch. Officials of the District Attorney's office have announced that a policy of jail sentences for first offenders will be inaugurated at once and that proportionately severe sentences will be imposed for second and third violations.

"The policy of the District Attorney's office from now on will be to make use of the common nuisance clause—section 21 of the Volstead Act—in the major cases," said Elihu D. Stone, Assistant United States Attorney in charge of liquor cases. "This means that in future every case will have the possibility of a jail sentence."

"In the past, about 60 per cent of the liquor cases were brought in on indictments which did not permit anything more than a fine, even if the judge wished to be more strict. The common nuisance indictment will now be included among the others. This carries a penalty of a year's imprisonment, a \$1000 fine, or both. Of course, it will lie with the judge whether the extreme penalty is invoked. However, the new policy is in line with the constantly increasing severity of procedure which seems to be going into effect in this State."

Mr. Stone declares that in future, in the more important cases, a greater number of indictments will be made in each instance. Such charges as conspiracy, common nuisance, illegal selling or transporting, manufacturing and possessing liquor, will be brought in conjunction, where possible, in the same cases. This is intended to establish offenders with a court record in as many breaches of the law as possible, so that on later trials it will be on a "second offense" clause which permits jail sentences.

One of the faults of enforcement in the past has been the ability of violators to escape severe penalties under the wide interpretation of the "first offense" section. A man might break the law half a dozen times in the illicit liquor trade, it is said, and yet each time plead that it was a first offense against one of the assorted charges.

"The way of the liquor transgressor is getting more and more thorny in

this State," said Mr. Stone. "Jurks which would not have convicted last year seem to reflect a new attitude to the dry law now, and bring in more and more convictions. Judges also in Massachusetts are sentencing men to two and three months in jail, who only very recently would have let the same men off with fines. The enforcement machinery seems to be tightening up."

Irrigation to Transform Desert Area of Sind Into Immense Granary

Barrage of River Indus at Sukkur Will Produce Annual Yield of 2,000,000 Tons, and Employ 60,000 Men

BOMBAY, Oct. 27 (Special Correspondence)—A mighty irrigation project was inaugurated recently, when Sir George Lloyd, Governor of the Bombay Presidency, laid the foundation stone of the Sukkur barrage in Sind, now a vast, arid tract, and the stupendous scheme, when worked out, will usher in an era of unexampled prosperity for the province.

The problem of how to develop the irrigation of Sind desert has exercised engineers and administrators of the Presidency for about 80 years. Many schemes have been put forward and discarded. M. A. A. Musto is responsible for the present project and is superintending engineer in charge of the construction of the barrage itself. The barrage is a great masonry structure spanning the whole width of the River Indus, and is a series of great sluiceways which can be raised or lowered at will to control the level of the river above them. The barrage will carry one high level and one low level bridge, each just under a mile long.

On each bank of the river, immediately above the barrage, seven great canals will take off and distribute the waters of the Indus over a vast area, at present an arid tract, which in course of time will be one of the granaries of the world, producing an annual crop of 2,000,000 tons of grain and cotton. The Rohri Canal will be

Kemalist Clash With Monarchists Imminent

Constantinople, Nov. 24—CLASH between Monarchists and Kemalists is believed imminent. In a six-hour debate in the National Assembly at Angora, between Ismet Pasha, president of the Council of Ministers, and Rauf Bey, one-time Premier, the latter was accused of attempting to undermine the Republic.

GREEKS AND TURKS CARRY GRIEVANCES TO NATIONS' LEAGUE

Moslems Resent Requisition of Their Goods—Hellenes Allege Violations of Agreement

LONDON, Nov. 24—At the Turks' request the question of the exchange of populations between Greece and Turkey is expected to be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of the Council of the League of Nations early next month. The representative of "The Christian Science Monitor" learns. Although Turkey is not yet a member of the League and Greece is not a member of the council both countries would naturally send representatives to sit as members of the council for purpose of discussion. Meanwhile the Greek Government has replied to the note sent by Ismet Pasha on Nov. 8 to the powers signatory to the Lausanne treaty to protest against the way the Greeks are carrying out the convention of Jan. 30, 1923.

The Turkish Prime Minister's letter, it will be remembered, asserted that the Greek Government is depriving the Moslem population in Greece of all its possessions, or at best compelling the Turks to sell their property at ridiculous prices, leaving them in absolute destitution in Saloniki pending their return to Turkey. He said in many cases Moslems had been forced to hand over to the Greeks half of their live stock, cereals and agricultural machinery and they had been compelled to sell the rest of their property within a few days. Furthermore, it is asserted that the title deeds of Moslems are being confiscated and destroyed, in order to render them homeless.

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PRESIDENT REQUESTS MEMBER OF GERMAN PEOPLE'S PARTY TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT

Herr von Kardorff Invited by Frederick Ebert to Succeed Dr. Gustav Stresemann as Chancellor and His Acceptance Is Anticipated

The Head of the Former Cabinet Sees an Encouragement to the Extremists in the Prolongation of the Present Situation in the Reich

LONDON, Nov. 24—President Ebert has invited Herr von Kardorff, a member of the German People's Party in the Reichstag, to form a new German Cabinet, says a news agency dispatch from Berlin this afternoon. It is anticipated that he will accept, the message states.

This morning's newspapers discuss the crisis calmly. Many of them eulogize Dr. Stresemann as a valiant fighter who fell facing the enemy. Warm tributes are paid his vigor and the optimism with which he grappled with the gigantic problem, only to have it finally overwhelm him.

The different party groups met at the Reichstag this morning to consider the situation.

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Nov. 24—President Ebert, after the defeat in the Reichstag of the Chancellor, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, requested him to carry on temporarily, and is discussing the possibilities with the party leaders. Finding a new combination of parties which would be able and willing to co-operate in these critical times will be a difficult task. Almost every workable coalition has been tried and has failed. The only untried grouping is that of the Center parties—the German People's Party, the Democrats, and the Roman Catholics—with the Pan-Germans. It was noted that the nearer the day of the crisis came, the possibility that the Pan-Germans might be asked to shoulder the responsibility, the less objection they showed to share it with these other parties. The other possibility, much discussed at present, is the restoration of the so-called Weimar Coalition, consisting of the Social Democrats, the Democrats, and the Roman Catholics, which formed the first constitutional government of the German Republic.

The dissolution of the Reichstag and new elections is quite generally recommended since the composition of the present Parliament, elected four years ago under other conditions, no longer represents the views of the Nation.

Politicians Shun Elections
New elections, however, are being shunned by responsible politicians on the ground that they would precipitate factional strife and deprive the country of the moderating influence of Parliament—two consequences which might prove dangerous in the present emergency. Another consideration which, however, is not widely mentioned, is the apprehension that new elections would weaken the Center Party and strengthen the extremists' wings, as happened in Mecklenburg and Bremen recently.

After the adjournment of the Reichstag last night, Dr. Stresemann gave an interview to the foreign newspapermen and described the difficulties as due to internal eruptions and external pressure. Referring to the inner political situation, he said that the prolongation of the present tension would play into the hands of the extremists, who are continually seeking to overthrow the Government by force. He expressed the opinion that the return of the ex-Crown Prince was not a danger to German democracy.

Former Crown Prince More Serious
Since his exile in Holland the former Crown Prince was much more serious, than before, therefore it would be just as unfair to judge him from his actions when he was heir to the German throne as it would be to judge Edward VII and Frederick the Great by their lives when they were princes. He said that the French protest over the return of the former Crown Prince was a galling to German sensibilities, since it was not up to any foreign nation to attempt to control another's attitude toward its own citizens.

"It is the tone," said the Chancellor, "which France adopts toward Germany which is destroying constitutional government in Germany and delivering it into the hands of the Nationalists."

It is said that General von Seeckt, in the exercise of his emergency powers, formally suspended the Nationalist and Communist parties throughout the Reich on the ground that each in its way was planning to seize the Government.

Herr Hüllein, the Communist leader, interviewed by *The Christian Science Monitor* representative, said: "We will ignore the suspension and carry on our work some other way. Our movement will grow and win, for pressure stimulates counterpressure." Major Henning, one of the leaders of the extreme Nationalists, said the same thing, declaring that the "suspension is unconstitutional. The movement is growing like an avalanche, as was shown at Bremen, where we won seven seats in the Senate."

TURKS ALTER LIQUOR DECISION

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 21—The sale of alcoholic liquors is to be permitted again, but no open saloons are to be allowed. The National Assembly is to discuss prohibition modifications in December.

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GREEKS AND TURKS CARRY GRIEVANCES TO NATIONS' LEAGUE

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der Articles 9, 10, and 14 of the Lausanne convention operative and that those Moslems who embark for Turkey are sent off without the authorization or supervision of the mixed commission which, under the chairmanship of Henry Morgenthau, was appointed to facilitate the exchange of populations. The Greek reply states that although the Government had been obliged, before the mixed commission arrived in Greece, to carry out a partial requisition of private property in order to provide winter quarters for 1,000,000 Greek refugees who had been forced to leave their native country no such requisitions have taken place since Oct. 7, the date on which the mixed commission first met.

Refugees in Saloniki

No distinction has been made between the Greeks and Moslems in carrying out such requisitions, and the Greek Government asserts that Moslems destined to be exchanged may dispose of movable or immovable property as they wish. According to reports from Athens, the refugees in Saloniki are supplied with all necessities.

The Greek reply goes on to accuse the Turkish Government of violating the convention by retaining thousands of able-bodied Greeks in prison camps in Asia Minor. Whereas a mixed subcommittee has been formed in Greece to supervise the exchange of populations, the Turks, according to Athens, have refused to allow any such subcommittee to be set up in Asia Minor.

It is a cause of satisfaction that with so much mutual unfriendliness apparent both sides should have been willing to let the League take the matter in hand.

HONORS ANNOUNCED IN TWO GROUPS AT RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Names of honor students at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass., in two groups, were announced today. The first group consists of those students whose work in the preceding college year entitles them to very high academic distinction. The members of the first group are Mary E. Abbott, Pauline D. Dodge, Martha Fein, Helen M. Leavitt, and Amy K. Miller, all of the senior class. Frances E. Cummings, Hazel M. Free-

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Masonic Club: Members' meeting, talk by Arthur K. Reading, district attorney of Middlesex County.
Boston Y. W. C. A.: First of season's Saturday night entertainments, 97 Huntington Avenue.
Boston Y. M. C. A.: Joint meeting and entertainment by Quilites, Comos, Rowland, Tri, Compadres and Amici clubs, Bates Hall.
Medical Liberty League: Annual rummage sale, Hotel Somerset, 8.
Albion M. C. C. A.: Football dance, Riverbank Court, Cambridge, 8.
Hyde Park Current Events Club: Assembly, Municipal Building, 8.

Musical
Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.
Boston Opera House—San Carlo Company in "La Gioconda," 8:15.

Theaters
Copley—"The Clever Ones," 8:15.
Hollis—"So This Is London," 8:15.
Keith—"Vaudeville," 8:15.
Majestic—"Dew Drop Inn," 8:15.
Selwyn—"Two Fellows and a Girl," 8:15.
Shubert—"Mary Jane McKane," 8:15.
St. James—"Madeline and the Movies," 8:15.
Tremont—"Little Nellie Kelley," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Sally, Irene and Mary," 8:15.

Photoplays
Park—"Scaramouche," 2:10, 8:10.
Orpheum—"Woman Proof," 11:00, 2:00, 8:00, 8:00.

SUNDAY EVENTS
Ford Hall Forum: Addresses by the Rev. Charles Herbert Rust of Scranton, Pa., "A Christian's Appreciation of Judaism," and Rabbi Bernard Heller of Scranton, "A Rabbi's Appreciation of Jesus," 15 Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Old South Church: Lecture by Raymond Robins of Chicago, "Civic Corruption and the Way Out," Old South Meeting House, 8:15.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free lecture—"What Lies Beyond," by Prof. John Shapley of Boston University, Room A, 8:30. "Praxiteles," by William H. J. Kennedy, Marble Room, 4.

Boston Public Library: Lecture illustrated with motion pictures, "Our City of Boston Today," by Judge Michael J. Murphy, Lecture Hall, 3:30.

Public mass meeting in Symphony Hall in interest of prisoners in Irish Free State prisons, Symphony Hall, 8.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Public talk by Robert Fechner, member of the executive board, International Machinists' Association, "How Labor Unions are Contributing to Character Building," Bates Hall, 3:30.

People's Choral Union of Boston: Public rehearsal of Havdass "The Creation," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 3:15.

Community Service of Boston: Afternoon outing at Phillips Beach.

Boston Masonic Club: Concert, 4 to 6.

Symphony Hall—Siegfried Olegin, 3:30.
Boston Opera House—Rachmaninoff, 3.
St. James Theater—People's Symphony Orchestra, 3:30.

Jordan Hall—Recital by Domenico Forte, tenor, 3:30.

MONDAY EVENTS
Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free illustrated lecture on "Early Indian Art," by M. Maurice Dinkels, Lecture Hall, 10:30.

Meeting in interest of "political prisoners," Ralph Chaplin, recently released from Leavenworth, 10:30. Seats, 101 Brattle Street, Cambridge, 4:30.

Lowell Institute: Public lecture, "Deserts and Oases of China," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Civil Service Department, Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs: Talk by Wesley E. Monk, state insurance commissioner, in course of "State Administration," 2 Joy Street.

Boston Ruskin Club: Public lecture, "The British Poets," by Charles Hammond Gibson, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 8.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 127 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.50; three months, \$3.25; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

man, Janet M. Gould, Janet T. Goldwater, Marjorie Linfield, Vera A. Michels, and Kathleen Young, all of the junior class; Anita Carley, Lydia A. Cutler, and Emma C. Gilbert, of the sophomore class.

The second group consists of students of marked excellence who have not attained a position in the first group. The members of the second group are Annie W. Allen, Isabel P. Burbee, Catherine M. Conner, Marion Copleman, Dorothea Dresser, Margaret Fobes, Mary E. Ford, Sally Kurland, Helen R. Parker, Elizabeth A. Pelletier, Irma H. Reed, Carolyn Stubbs and Florence A. Tracy, all of the senior class; Esther F. Brodie, Dorothy E. Gallivan, Myrtle Graves, Esther R. Owens, Margaret H. Jones, Elizabeth B. Lewis and Alice E. Williams, all of the junior class; Elizabeth C. Evans, Grace A. Fair, Greta V. Lind, Barbara McQuesten, Elizabeth S. Quint, Dorothy W. Randall, Margaret C. Scoville and Mary J. Siegel of the sophomore class.

The following students attained an average grade of work in their entrance exams worthy of honorable mention: Lucy Allen, Harriet D. Couch and Hester D. Waldron.

MR. ANDREW ASSAILS MELLON TAX PROGRAM

A. Platt Andrew addressed a meeting in Grand Army Hall, Melrose, last night, under the auspices of Melrose Post, American Legion. In referring to Andrew W. Mellon's plan for tax reduction, he said:

Mr. Mellon proposes five methods of tax reduction, making a net annual reduction of \$323,000,000, even after paying \$200,000,000 each year for the retirement of the debt. The maximum estimate of the expense involved for the soldiers bonus is less than \$50,000,000 the first year, and not more than \$125,000,000 for each of the following two years. Mr. Mellon's statement that "a soldiers bonus would postpone tax reduction for one or two years for many years to come," is therefore, biased arithmetic calculated to befuddle the public mind and prejudice it against the men who gave their youth and strength to the country. The further statement that "it would mean an increase, rather than a decrease, in taxes," is utterly inappreciable. There is nothing inconsistent between tax reduction and adjusted compensation. Taxes can be reduced at least \$200,000,000 without interfering with the bonus. I am heartily in favor of both.

PRESIDENT REPLIES TO GOOD WILL NOTE

In reply to the message of confidence and good will sent to President Coolidge by the Massachusetts Federation of Churches at its annual meeting in Waltham on Nov. 14, the following message from the White House, Washington, D. C., was received:

Dear Dr. Eliot:
I want you to know how deeply I appreciate the message which comes to me from the Massachusetts Federation of Churches. To have at this time such generous expressions of confidence and faith is a very real help and means much to me.

Very truly yours,
CALVIN COOLIDGE.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Sunday
WNAC (Boston)—11, church service; 3 to 4, "March Hares," from Peabody Playhouse; 6:45, church service; 8:30, orchestral concert.

WGI (Boston)—4, "Adventure Hour," 4:30 to 5:30, talk in series on "World Unity," concert.

WBZ (Springfield)—11, church service; 6:45, verses on the Springfield Municipal Chimes, 8, church service.

WGY (Schenectady)—10:30, church service; 8:30, symphony concert; 7:45, church service.

WEAF (New York)—2:45, interdenominational service; 3:45, Sunday men's conference; 7:20 to 9, Capitol Theatre, concert; 9 to 10, organ recital.

WJZ (New York)—1:15, church service; 8:15, concert by American Orchestral Society; 10, male quartet.

WJY (New York)—3:30, Bible class; 3:15, concert; 4:15, program of Costa Rican music; 6, "Double Book" stories.

Monday
WNAC (Boston)—11:45, weather; 12:02, stock market; 12:15, church service; 1 to 2, and 4 to 5, concert; 5, address, "The Present Immigration Law," by the speaker; 6, children's half hour of stories and music.

WGI (Boston)—12, music; 12:40, weather; 12:45, farm market; 5:30, markets; 6, "Just Boy," 6:15, code practice; 6:45, police reports; 6:50, news and sports; 10, concert by "Tuttoland," of Tufts College; talk, "DX Broadcasting and Reception."

WBZ (Springfield)—11:55, weather and markets; 6, dinner concert; 7, "This Week in History," 7:30, "Tales for the Kiddies," 8, organ recital; 9, story for grown-ups.

WGY (Schenectady)—12:30, stock market; 12:40, farm market; 12:45, weather; 2, music; "Hints on Preparing the Thanksgiving Table," 5, markets; 7:45, concert; radio drama.

WHAZ (Troy)—8, concert and talk; "Fighting the Pests," 8:15, story for older children; 7:30, "Dogs," 7:45, soprano solo; 8, "Literary Minutes," 8:25, organ recital; 9:10, "Adventures in the Outlands," 9:25, symphony concert; 10:15, orchestra.

WOR (Newark)—2:30, "Stage Day," program, talks by theatrical folk; 6:15, talk for children; 8:30, dinner concert; 9, WRC (Washington)—8:15, code practice; 6, children's hour; 8:15 to 9, music; 9, recital; 9:45, "The Seething Cauldron of Europe," 10, concert.

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POLICE FAILED, ASSERTS PASTOR

Malden Churchman, Proposing
Klan for Clean-Up, Says Legal
Agencies Fell Down

Because he believes the police and judiciary have failed to rid Malden of bootleggers and blatant violations of the prohibition law, the Rev. John F. Dobbs, pastor of the First Congregational Church in that city, has proposed, through the columns of a local paper, that the Ku Klux Klan be employed to make the city dry. Mr. Dobbs says he is not a member of the Ku Klux Klan, but he does profess to believe that, when the usual agencies of the law prove too slow for effective action, some extra legal organization has often demonstrated ability to do the job. Very decided opposition has been aroused in Malden to the proposals of Mr. Dobbs. Even those who were most bitter in their denunciation of the scheme, however, admitted that conditions in regard to the enforcement of the prohibition law were very bad.

Mr. Dobbs, after picturing the ineffectiveness of officers of the law, said: "I think about a dozen or two of the hooded knights could clean up this town for us in a few days. Perhaps they would not require more than their traveling expenses and could look upon the job as a pleasant trip."

Malden, as it expressed itself this morning, appeared to be very indignant because of a dozen or two of Mr. Dobbs. Letters of protest have been pouring in, in great numbers, to the office of the evening paper. Many of the citizens of Malden, although denouncing the proposal for better enforcement of the liquor law through the aid of the Klan, refused to allow their names to be used in connection with the dispute. They made it plain that, in their belief, nothing more could be done to enforce the law than the Malden police were doing, although there was a general admission that liquor was plentiful.

Another group of Malden citizens who, likewise, prefer to remain anonymous, support Mr. Dobbs' plan and insist that something drastic is necessary to rid the town of liquor law violations. Out of all the agitation that has arisen today there is a conviction that the authorities may undertake to handle the matter more vigorously than it has been handled before and bring about better law enforcement.

IMMIGRATION TO BE THE TOPIC

Commissioner-General Husband
to Speak in Boston

W. W. Husband, United States Commissioner-General of Immigration, will return to New England and discuss the workings of the immigration limit law Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston Street, at a public meeting to be held under the auspices of the Family Welfare Society in connection with its two weeks' membership call opening tomorrow.

The Immigration Commissioner, a native of Vermont, is the Nation's leading authority on immigration. The limiting of the number of foreigners entering the United States from each country has been carried on since he assumed office in March, 1921.

Commissioner Husband has been a student of immigration for 20 years. During President Wilson's occupancy of the White House, the President commissioned him a special agent to visit Russia, the Balkan States, Turkey and other countries overseas, for the purpose of investigating conditions leading to affect immigration here.

The Steinert Hall meeting is sponsored by the Family Welfare Society.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Reports
Boston and vicinity: Rain this afternoon; Sunday fair; fresh northwest wind.

Southern New England: Rain this afternoon; Sunday fair and colder; strong northwest winds.

Northern New England: Rain this afternoon and probably tonight; Sunday fair and colder on the coast; easterly gales diminishing to northwest winds tonight.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, fifth meridian)
Albany 40
Atlantic City 46
Boston 40
Buffalo 34
Charleston 50
Chicago 48
Cincinnati 44
Cleveland 40
Denver 32
Des Moines 34
Eastport 41
Galveston 52
Hatteras 52
Helena 30
Jacksonville 50
Kansas City 38

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 12 p. m.; Sunday 12:16 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 4:47 p. m.

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NEW YORK CITY

sored by the Family Welfare Society because much of its work is among needy families whose members were born in foreign lands. The two weeks' membership call sent out by the body is designed to increase the membership to a total of 6000 and to add \$30,000 necessary if the organization is to continue its labors among the needy as effectively as in the past.

Commissioner Husband will speak on the topic: "Immigration Under the Present Per Centum Limit Law." Another speaker will be George La Plana, Harvard professor. His subject will be: "A Lonesome Soul in a Foreign Land."

CONFIDENCE VOTED IN FRENCH CABINET BY HUGE MAJORITY

(Continued from Page 1)

result of the disappearance of the pact will be that France will remain in the Rhineland until safety is secured. M. Poincaré has already intimated that the 15 years occupation under the treaty has not yet begun to run, because Germany is not fulfilling the provisions of the treaty.

Referring to the right of France to take independent action if menaced, M. Poincaré insisted that the engagement taken by the Millerand Government at San Remo after the advance to Frankfurt had been misinterpreted. France retains its right to proceed alone in all questions which directly interest France, and especially those of security. In questions of security France refuses to await the good pleasure of anybody.

In a series of vigorous statements which lasted, with interpolation and suspension, nearly four hours, M. Poincaré made clear that if the Chamber did not give him its full confidence he would resign. Just as the debate was ending, he announced that a telegram had been received stating that an agreement between the Ruhr industrialists and the Franco-Belgian mining commission had been signed at Düsseldorf. This means the end of passive resistance and presumably the resumption of coal deliveries. A 10 per cent tax on every ton of coal will be paid and 18 per cent of the net output will go free to the Allies. Stocks of iron and steel will be released without flooding the markets and will only be exported up to the complete production of 1922. The agreement remains in force till April of next year. Thus at the moment when Dr. Stresemann falls, M. Poincaré triumphs in the Ruhr valley and in the Chamber of Deputies.

WELLESLEY TO ARGUE WITH BATES ON DEC. 1

WELLESLEY, Mass., Nov. 24 (Special)—Wellesley and Bates College debaters will meet at Wellesley Dec. 1. It will be the first time that Wellesley has debated with a men's college. Wellesley will uphold the affirmative of the proposition: "Resolved, That the United States of America Should Recognize the Russian Government." The challenge from Bates followed the announcement that Harvard University had decided to invite Wellesley to debate with Wellesley. Offers were also received from Clark University, Swarthmore, and Bowdoin colleges. The debate will be broadcast by a local station.

MR. CHILD TO SAIL DEC. 1

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—Richard Washburn Child, American Ambassador to Italy, announced after a conference with President Coolidge today that he would sail from New York Dec. 1 for Rome. He said the date of his retirement announced some time ago by the State Department, would depend upon completion of certain work which had been undertaken by the Rome Embassy.

HIGH SCHOOL INVITED

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 24 (Special)—Over 50 Maine high schools and academies have been asked to participate in the Bates Debating League this season. The preliminaries to be held next March and the finals in April. Last year over 40 schools took part, discussing public ownership of coal mines. This winter the question reads: "Resolved, That the United States should enter the League of Nations?"

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Medical Liberty League Inc.

A Massachusetts Corporation

Organized in 1918 to secure the abandonment of compulsory vaccination in Massachusetts, and to free the people (more especially the public school children) from legalized medical supervision, regulation, and standardization.

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Sustaining membership \$5.00

Contributions for current expenses, and gifts for endowment, are needed to carry on this work to success.

Please send all checks and communications to the headquarters of the League, 750 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

PASSES ISSUED BY THE THOUSAND

Boston & Maine and New Haven
Submit Figures on Amount of
Free Transportation

Annual passes to the number of 25,500 are issued yearly by the Boston & Maine Railroad Company to its employees and officers; 400 are issued to officials and employees of other roads on an exchange basis and 2500 are issued to American Railway Express Company and Western Union Telegraph Company officials and employees. Besides these, about 8000 trip passes a month are issued to employees of the Boston & Maine and those of other roads.

Annual and term passes issued to employees and dependent members of their families by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company numbered 37,861 in 1922; 4136 annual or term passes were issued employees of the express and telegraph companies and several thousands of trip passes to employees of the New Haven and other roads every month.

These figures are given in statements concerning free passes issued to employees and others on the Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads, submitted today to the Department of Public Utilities in compliance with a request made by spokesmen for the commuters at the recent public hearings before the commissioners of the department on the proposed 20 per cent increase in the prices of 12-ride and monthly tickets.

PRISON SYSTEM CHANGE SOUGHT

Classification of Prisoners Urged
by Mrs. Herrick

Substitution of a good system for a bad one, not condemnation of persons appointed to administer the law, was pointed out to be the object of those working for the passage in Massachusetts of the initiative petition for the classification of all convicted prisoners based on examination, with care in specialized institutions under the control, by Mrs. Robert F. Herrick, chairman of the prison committee of the National Civic Federation, addressing a meeting held in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library today.

Mrs. Herrick said that she stood absolutely for the state control of prisoners, and that she was convinced that the greater part of the officials of country prisons did also when they understood the measure. To many of them it had appeared as a personal attack on their administrations, which naturally they sought to defend, she declared.

Never had a bill been so misunderstood as that bill, she said, and declared that the great work before the friends of the bill was an educational campaign that should present it in its true light. She insisted that this was the work of the lay women and that the women of Massachusetts were responsible for the passage of the measure.

Dr. George W. Kitching of New York City, former dean of Albany Law School and warden of Sing Sing Prison, and now of Columbia University, said that, according to recognized experts, only 25 per cent of the inmates of county jails in New York State were found to be absolutely normal persons, physically and mentally, and that 45 per cent of the jail

population can be properly treated only in a type of institution designed to meet their individual needs. He thought that what was true in the State of New York was practically true in Massachusetts, and showed the importance of organizing a system whose object should be the healing of the victim, not his punishment.

SCHOOL LIBRARY NEEDS STRESSED

Educator Feels Rural High
Schools Need Strengthening

Ethical standards, established and maintained through the school activities, development of the school library, and general strengthening of the rural high school, are three main objects to which Frank P. Morse, recently appointed supervisor of secondary education in the Massachusetts Department of Education, is giving most of his attention. To familiarize himself with conditions that he may be of more practical service, is the object of a tour he is making among them.

So far he has visited about 40 high schools in the State. They are of varying degrees of excellence, some in the first line and others far behind. The greatest need of the smaller high schools or those in the isolated sections, he believes, is constructive, expert supervision.

Removed from contact with modern tendencies in the city school and the means for professional improvement common in cities, or observation of many of whom are new to the work, have a difficult time of it. A wise and kindly supervision is needed, he says, by one who is regarded by the teacher not so much as a critic as a friend, but who at the same time is firm in maintaining standards.

In several communities Mr. Morse has recommended that two or more high schools combine to form one central school which will make it possible to have a richer curriculum, teachers who are specialists in certain subjects and broader activities, bringing themselves in line with a modern city school. In other places consolidation is out of the question. In one such school of 50 pupils with two teachers in a strictly farming community where all the children will probably go back to the farm, he has recommended that an agricultural instructor be employed, that certain improvements be made in the basement and so on.

TURKEY DINNERS ON THE WAY

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24—A "turkey special," made up of 22 refrigerators, containing 450,000 pounds of the great American bird, left Cincinnati last night over the Big Four Railroad for Boston and other eastern cities, where they will decorate Thanksgiving tables. The shipment consisted of dressed turkeys from the various large producing sections of Kentucky, which were gathered here.

The Baby Shop

CHRISTMAS SPECIALS

Bishop Slips, Hand-Made of fine hosiery, Val. lace on neck and sleeves, infants, 6 mo., \$1.00

Infants' Sweaters, hand-made, in \$2.00

Infants' pink and blue, \$1.25 and over

Novelty, for gifts, many \$1.00

as low as

FARMERS FAVOR MONITOR'S PLAN, IS FRAZIER VIEW

(Continued from Page 1)

cated legislation of exactly this nature during the last war. The Nonpartisan League, which has backed him, he declared, also backs a universal conscription program. "I went out on a speaking trip in July of 1917," he said, "advocating exactly this proposal. Well, everyone thought I was pro-German. I found out afterward that the United States Department of Justice had two men on my trail for the entire time I was on the road. There's no time to put through a proposition of this sort when we are once in a war and our best judgment is thrown to the winds. Put it through in time of peace to operate in time of war, as The Christian Science Monitor suggests, and it will be effective."

"There is not the slightest doubt as the Monitor has already pointed out, but that war would be a good deal less pleasant and a whole lot of folks would look forward to it with a good deal less of anticipation if such an amendment were adopted. Big interests thrive and the little interests—those of the average man and woman—go under when a war comes on. Here's a chance to take a practical step to make that sort of injustice impossible."

Mr. Frazier's enthusiastic endorsement of the Monitor peace plan was not shared by Mr. Morgan. "The idea is all right; splendid, in fact," he declared to the Monitor representative, "but I don't believe it would work. There must be an incentive behind the men who do the world's business even in war. Without that incentive—which, in many cases, is money—they will not do satisfactory work."

Industry Lacks Discipline

"Wouldn't it be as easy to compel men to work at their lathes on \$30 a month, as to compel men to go out and dig trenches and fight and die in them at \$30 a month?" he was asked. "I don't believe so," Mr. Morgan replied. "If the business and industrial organization of the country didn't work more efficiently in time of war than the army worked, there would be no hope for us. It is our duty to go out and make great sacrifices on the field of battle, without hope of reward, than it is to get them to stay at home and do their daily work without compensation. Furthermore, the army was under a discipline that could not be enforced in industrial life."

"The whole attitude was to do what you were ordered—no more and no less. This was drilled into the men. It grew out of a background of discipline running through all the history of military enterprises. To attempt that sort of thing with industry would invite disaster. Men would lay down on their jobs and the wheels of business would not turn. The Christian Science Monitor proposal would be admirable if it could be made to work. But I don't believe you can ever draft Capital and Labor and cause them to serve without adequate pay. You can draft the youth and make them go the limit in giving of themselves, but business would never stand for that sort of thing."

Proposed Amendment Called "Logical and Only Safe Plan"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Pragmatically the Monitor plan to insure lasting peace is forthcoming from an increasing number of fair-minded thinkers in New York. Styling it the "logical and only safe plan," Robert Baker, formerly Representative in Congress from the Sixth New York District, in a signed indorsement, says:

"Eliminate the incentive of vast profits by the manufacture and sale of munitions; suppress the greed which away all distinctions of possessions; substitute for the procedure of former wars one standard of remuneration for all—whether man or officer at the front, factory worker or superintendent, store employee or manager, railroad executive or brakeman, munition worker or employer, the Congress and all other legislators, the judiciary—federal, state, municipal; all federal, state, and municipal employees, including the President—and why not? The sound caution during the World War of the lawyer, railroad, factory, or store executive who remained private, meant that they received no matter how high their previous earning capacity—the same per diem as the private who had been a farm laborer, factory employee, or store clerk."

"The Nation's edict, if war is declared, should be: No financial rewards! One common per diem for all—officer and private, railroad president and brakeman, factory owner and worker! A constitutional amendment is the logical and only safe plan. With the Constitution's provisions guaranteeing property from being taken without compensation, there could be no certainty that a vast army of the highest paid legal talent would not strive to prevent the conscription of wealth made under every gross enactment alone. The whole financial machinery for the conduct of the war might thereby become paralyzed."

Incalculable Moral Effect

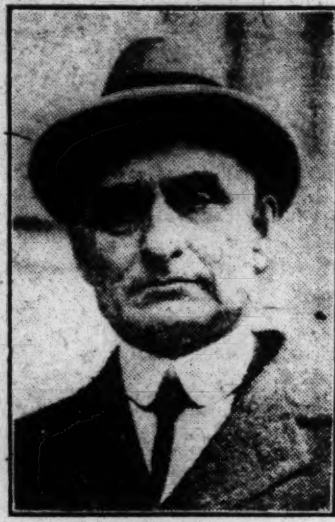
"The moral effect on world opinion of such action by the Nation which concededly is least impelled by fear or hope of gain, would be incalculable. A declaration by Congress on the day war was declared (though later upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States) could have no such beneficial influence as action by the Congress under a constitutional amendment. Such action would instantly be appraised at its full significance, all the governments of the world having prior knowledge of the adoption of the amendment."

"For the United States to write such a provision into its Constitution would be an inspiration to peace-loving nations and peoples everywhere, and could not fail to bring about supreme efforts to bring about like action by other nations. Adopted as an assurance to the peace-loving and a warning to the belligerently inclined, that a declaration of war by the United States would be immediately followed by a complete and absolute mobilization of every dollar of wealth in the country, and by the drafting for service of every man and woman capable of rendering service of any nature—all except the physically incapacitated would have to work in order to get their daily needs, live on, there being no loafers, either

Divided on Practicability of Monitor Plan



Lynn J. Frazier
Senator from North Dakota



Arthur E. Morgan
President of Antioch College

millionaires or paupers—no nation could remain so obsessed by war-passion as to contemplate an act of aggression against the United States."

Let the next greatest and most peace-loving people—the British Empire—follow suit—and who doubts a like action by them would follow, and enduring world peace is assured. This union in an exalted common purpose—there is no necessity for a formal alliance—would soon bring into line those nations whose first desire is peace and prosperity, while the laggards would be shamed into similar action, for none could afford to be known as hostile to such a consummation and the brotherhood of the nations would be fait accompli."

Dr. Hornaday's View

Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park in Bronx Park and a trustee of the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, expressed himself as follows:

In reference to The Christian Science Monitor's editorial, I will say that, in the first place, I hold it impossible for the nations of the earth to make war impossible, because of the envious and jealousies of some nations and the meanness of others. If all nations were, through their governments, fair, open-minded, honorable and just toward other nations, then the League of Nations could prevent war."

But in dealing with nations that are selfish to the point of injustice, or that claim the right to expand which was really Germany's cause for precipitating the World War, then all agreements and pledges for peace become inoperative and fall to the ground. No League of Nations and no international agreements for the preservation of world peace will ever function, I feel, without man-power and gun-power with which to enforce the decrees of right and justice."

I believe, however, that The Christian Science Monitor's proposition for the abolishment of war is absolutely in line with good citizenship and the preservation of good nations. The citizen who will not devote his life, his fortune and his sacred honor when these sacrifices are needed in the defense of his country is not worthy to have either a country or a hearthstone needing his defense."

Careful Framing Urged

Michael Pupin, noted inventor and professor of electro-mechanics at Columbia University, is heartily in favor of "anything that would take away any desire for war from the profiteers and the working man greedy for \$40 a day."

The constitutional amendment "put forward by The Christian Science Monitor seems to be an admirable method for diminishing the possibility of war by bringing a war to speedily and if one should occur, the amendment, however, should be carefully framed in order to prevent any government from declaring war deliberately in order to acquire the wealth and property of the people."

We never know what sort of governments we are going to have in the future, and it is always within the bounds of possibility that one might bring upon us the catastrophe of war in order to bring in revenue. Or perhaps a Socialistic government, which we may have some day, might stoop to the instrument of war to carry out its theories of economic organization."

Should America take the lead in legislating the profit out of war, I feel sure that the other nations would

soon follow suit. Therefore, I think it would be wonderful if the present Administration could take The Christian Science Monitor's suggestion under discussion and see if the idea cannot be made an actuality."

I believe that the Monitor's proposal would do a good deal to save men from themselves. Those who make money out of war, including the workmen who earn fabulous wages by war-time labor, think that they are benefiting themselves. Perhaps they are in a material sense, but spiritually they are dragging themselves to ruin."

"We all ought to contribute toward the winning of a war to the extent of our ability, whether the latter be in property, intellectual gifts or in physical capacity," said David Eugene Smith, professor of mathematics at Teachers' College, Columbia University, in commenting on the universal conscription amendment proposed in a recent Monitor editorial. He added:

Furthermore, I think this conscription should be uncompensated. The country should not be compelled to pay, after the war is over, Let the state be wiped clean after the war is finished."

I believe Labor ought to be conscripted. Everybody and everything should be called into service. I, as a professor, should be subject to conscription according to my talents and only paid enough to keep myself alive."

On first thought this proposal put forward by The Christian Science Monitor, if carried out efficiently, ought to tend to put an end to war. It would be a good thing to take the profit out of war. If the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs had not been greedy for more land and material gain, I doubt if the Great War would have occurred."

Mary Roberts Rinehart Praises Monitor Plan to Insure Peace

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 24 (Special).—Mary Roberts Rinehart, famous novelist visiting in Denver, praised The Christian Science Monitor's peace plan. "I strongly favor equal and impartial conscription of both Capital and Labor in the event of war," she declared. "I believe that the conscription of wealth as suggested by the Monitor would make the Nation so formidable as to be invincible since it would marshal under military control the entire resources of the Nation."

"I do not believe that the operation of the constitutional amendment suggested would end war, however, until other great powers adopted similar measures. The system would, of course, light the way and some nation must be the torch-bearer in the advancement toward world peace."

"I believe, with the Monitor, that the blanket conscription system would be a tremendous and vital factor in the eventual abolition of all war since selfish individual motives for the encouragement of national belligerency would be automatically eliminated."

BILL AIMED AT KLAN FAILS
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 24 (Special).—The State Senate yesterday voted overwhelmingly to take the teeth out of a bill aimed at the Ku Klux Klan. A motion to strike from the bill a section providing for the registration of all Klansmen carried 23 to 13. A section providing for the filing of a roster of officers of the organization was beaten 21 to 17.

PORTO RICO IS DRY FOR "KEEPS," SAYS CABINET MEMBER

(Continued from Page 1)

of "human nature" in Cuba, has been stopped here, to the satisfaction of most Americans. The drug problem is not one-tenth as serious as in Cuba and substantially better than in the United States. Every year fewer Porto Ricans go to prison, fewer crime and misdemeanor cases come before the courts."

Progress Assured

All in all, prohibition is rather an index than a cause in the steady rise in social betterment and civic morality that has marked the more visible development in education and material growth in Porto Rico, but like all the rest of this progress it is fixed and not a variable indication that in turn will help the process go on."

What will be the next steps in broadening this country's liberties? I am able to say it is practically certain that definite action will be taken by the United States Congress on this subject this winter. Governor Towner's mission to Washington at the head of an all-Porto Rican delegation symbolizing the repudiation of the independence issue by all responsible elements in the island's life is expected at least to secure the formal extension of the Constitution of the United States to Porto Rico. It Education and the Supreme Court, already Porto Rican in personnel,

ITALIAN COMMENT ON DEBT FUNDING

Paper Declares Discussion at
Present Would Be Futile

By Special Cable

ROME, Nov. 24.—Only one Italian newspaper, the Corriere della Sera, comments on the report that the American Debt Funding Commission would shortly address a "reminder" to all powers whose obligations to the United States were still unfunded, inviting them to open negotiations toward this end. The Corriere della Sera, which for the last four years has strenuously supported the view that the Italian debt to the United States should be canceled, returns today to the subject repeating the same arguments. The Corriere believes that the new move is due entirely to electoral purposes in view of the approaching presidential campaign.

Would American statesmen, it is asked, who showed a willingness to come to the help of Germany be desirous, by insisting on the payment of the war debts, of thrusting France and Italy into a tragic situation? The paper goes on to say that the preliminary condition of opening negotiations for funding the debt is the existence of an atmosphere created in both France and Italy, who would still have the right to discuss "not only the existence of the obligation to refund the debt, but the very existence of the debt itself." Italy has two ways open for the refunding of the debt, namely, by the exportation of its goods or allowing it to send more emigrants to the United States who would be able to send remittances to their mother country. By their greatly increased custom duties, the United States reject Italian agricultural products, motor cars and silk and the quota of Italian emigrants is reduced to a minimum.

Until a reduction of the custom duties is effected and the quota of emigrants raised, Italy and France will be obliged to postpone any discussion on the refunding of their respective debts which otherwise would be futile."

BELGIUM DEMANDS HEAVY INDEMNITY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Belgian Government has sent an ultimatum to Berlin demanding the payment of an indemnity of 1,250,000 francs for the murder of Lieutenant Graff, the Belgian officer assassinated by Germans in occupied territory a year ago. If the amount claimed is not forthcoming by Sunday next, the Belgians will seize an equivalent sum in occupied Germany. A million francs of the indemnity will be devoted to the funds of the Red Cross and 250,000 to Lieutenant Graff's family.

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By Cable from Monitor Bureau

Holly Tree Extinction Is Predicted in South

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 24

HUNDREDS of holly hunters already are invading the mountains of western North Carolina and diverting the few remaining holly trees of their branches of prickly leaves and red berries. At the present rate of the disappearance of the tree in this vicinity it is predicted that it will be practically extinct within 10 years. It is estimated that holly trees have been diminished 80 per cent in the last 10 years.

Within the island's expanding autonomy.

It should also determine a little more plainly the future status of Porto Rico, and indicate the stages for the benefit of the Porto Rican people by which that status is to be reached. It should extend the benefits of half a dozen much-needed acts of federal legislation to cover their application here, and should lay down the precedent that all such acts should apply in the future, unless specially excepted—not that Porto Rico should be excluded from them unless specially added."

Peaceful Towner Regime

This is the immediate installment of increased self-government I find the best opinion here favors. As to the election of the Governor, and his nomination of the Auditor and the Attorney-General, subject to the confirmation of the Porto Rican Senate, the demand for these extensions is for their arrival in the regular order of immediately."

All the elements of the present Porto Rican relation with America are serene and peaceful, and under the Towner regime it is perfectly fitting to recall that Porto Rico has always been so minded; unlike the stormy political life of the Philippines, the bizarre experiences of the last two years have been an exception that is rapidly being forgotten."

The social and economic destiny of the island is much harder to foresee, however. Its uncertainty is a most wholesome stimulus to force local politicians to forget "Mother Spain" and the island's one-starred flag and concentrate on problems, which they have much of the power to solve, of food and wages and economic existence. Porto Rico must put its people back on the land, must dovetail employment in the direction of home sufficiency. Its leaders must find ways of increasing the standard of living of their people. If much of their material progress is not going to be wasted in making up for avoidable and unhappy retrogression."

The future of the Porto Rican State is the brightest in tropical America, and its achievements the most brilliant, the most creditable, and the most enduring. But nature has put special handicaps on this people to test their mettle, and 25 years of progress, the brightest page in all American colonial history, shows only the beginning of a beginning."

BELGIUM DEMANDS HEAVY INDEMNITY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

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NEARLY MILLION BEQUEATHED FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOME

Will of Mrs. Anna Simons Insures Early Work on Rest
Institution in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 24

(Special).—Under terms of the will of Mrs. Anna Simons, widow of Henry L. Simons, Glencoe, Minn., banker, more than \$800,000 has been bequeathed to the Star of Bethlehem Home, Inc., of Minneapolis, to be used in the construction of a Christian Science Sanitarium and rest institution. Mrs. Simons, a member of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, of Minneapolis, passed away Nov. 12. Her estate is valued at more than \$1,000,000.

Mrs. Simons left \$50,000 to the Business Women's Club

SAVINGS BANKS
HAVE RECORD YEAR

Increase of \$117,655,501 in Deposits the Largest in History of Massachusetts Institutions

Use in deposits of \$117,655,501 in the savings banks in Massachusetts in the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, was reported yesterday by Joseph C. Allen, Commissioner of Banking. This, Mr. Allen declares to be the largest increase in savings bank deposits in the history of these institutions in this State. The total deposits on Oct. 31, 1923, were \$1,433,749,742.55, as compared with deposits of one year ago of \$1,316,094,246.52.

In the report, the commissioner also states that the total assets of the savings banks of Massachusetts were \$1,569,988,828.83 on Oct. 31, 1923, while on Oct. 31, 1922, the total assets of the same banks were \$1,440,674,622.72, a gain of \$129,314,206.11. The total amount paid in dividends by the Massachusetts savings banks during the past year was \$59,935,065.54. The total number of open accounts was 2,745,743, an increase of 100,696 over the number of such accounts the year previously.

Summing up, Commissioner Allen said: "The increase of over \$117,000,000 in the deposits of the savings banks in Massachusetts for the year ending Oct. 31, is the largest increase ever made in any one year in this State."

The increase in the number of depositors is also the largest increase ever recorded, with one exception. With total assets of more than \$1,500,000,000, the hold which the Massachusetts savings banks have upon the people of our Commonwealth, and the great confidence which these banks enjoy, must be apparent.

Never before have the savings banks served so much people and offered such unexcelled facilities for caring for the savings of the people as today. In round numbers, three-eighths of the banking power of Massachusetts is in the savings banks.

EGYPTIAN COTTON
COMING TO BOSTON

Steamer Hog Island on Way With 13,500 Bales

Bringing the first sizeable shipment of new crop Egyptian cotton to come to Boston this season, the steamer Hog Island, one of the Shipping Board's vessels, is expected to arrive about Dec. 15, direct from Alexandria, with about 13,500 bales of Egyptian cotton. A smaller shipment of new crop cotton is on board the British steamer City of Durban, due at Boston early next week from Alexandria. This vessel has about 5400 bales.

Shipments to the United States have been much lighter this season, owing largely to high prices and the general business conditions in the textile industry of this country for the past few months. From Aug. 1, the start of the new cotton year, a total of 14,554 bales have been exported from Alexandria to the United States, a large part of which comes to Boston. For the corresponding period of the previous season, 23,032 bales were shipped to this country and for the same period in 1921, there were 53,335 bales shipped to the United States.

Total shipments from Alexandria to all parts since Aug. 1, amount to 150,521 bales. Of this, 130,590 bales for the similar period of last season. While America took less than a year ago, the Continent, India and Japan took more so far this season, shipments to that group being 88,251 bales, compared with 65,739 bales a year ago.

"GRAPE JUICE"
FIRM INDICTED

Federal Grand Jury Acts on Charge of Conspiracy

A liquor-selling conspiracy is alleged in an indictment returned by the Federal Grand Jury in Boston yesterday, charging that an organization called the Taylor Wine Company, with offices in New York, Boston, Hammond, N. Y., and elsewhere, has been selling wine "grape juice" in kegs, forwarding later a vial of cultured yeast to produce fermentation.

The indictment asserts that the alcoholic content of the wine, after it was manufactured in the homes of buyers, was as high as 20 per cent. The offices of the firm in Boston are 73 Cornhill, Room 404. Officers are Walter Taylor, Frederick C. Taylor, and C. W. Taylor of Hammond, N. Y.; Charles C. Fuller of Brooklyn, N. Y.; John A. Mitchell of New York, and Ernest Glasser of Boston. They are charged with conspiracy to sell wine and materials to used in making intoxicating liquor. Their arrest is ordered.

Through work of a prohibition agent who managed to gain employment with the company, the method of their operations was discovered. It is alleged that salesmen were sent out to solicit trade, who carried samples of the completed product with high-power alcohol content.

John M. Mallon Jr. and Dennis T. Loden are the prohibition agents to whom credit is given by the grand jury for exposing this alleged method of circumventing the dry law.

DRY ENFORCEMENT
DRIVE TO BE OPENED

HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 24 (Special)—An intensive drive against illegal liquor selling will be instituted tomorrow night at a mass meeting in the First Presbyterian Church. At this meeting, held under the joint aus-

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pieces of Holyoke churches, will be set forth information gathered during the past weeks by investigators for the Anti-Saloon League, concerning liquor selling and other examples of failure to enforce law in this city.

G. Loring Briggs, chairman of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, and William H. Forgrave, superintendent of the central-eastern district, will speak at the meeting. Conditions here are declared by Mr. Forgrave to be among the worst encountered in the district.

CLEARING MAINE
ROADS PROPOSED

Bangor Chamber Hopes to Keep Highways Open

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 24 (Special)—An effort is being made by the Bangor Chamber of Commerce to interest the selectmen and other officials of the municipalities within a radius of 30 miles of Bangor in a plan to keep the roadways leading to Bangor and also the streets in the various municipalities open to motor traffic during the winter months, the plan being to use Sargent snow plows, with tractors in the work.

Last winter many of the main highways throughout the eastern section of Maine were impassable by motor trucks and navigated only by teams under the greatest of difficulties, while in some municipalities side streets were entirely abandoned for weeks at a time. The city of Bangor tried out the Sargent plow last winter and made such a success of the experiment that other municipalities became interested.

It is figured that the work can be done at a cost of \$2 a mile for each snowstorm, but, even at a greater cost, the work would be worth while. It is the intention of the proponents of the snow removal plan to interest motor express companies and business men in the various towns in the plan, and solicit subscriptions with which to carry on the work, thus relieving the municipalities of the burden which they do not seem willing to assume until the feasibility of the plan is proved.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY
IN VERMONT ACTIVE

Mills at Burlington and Winoski Working Overtime

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 24 (Special)—The textile business, now the main industry in Burlington and Winoski, has seldom been better than at present, and the indications point to a continuance of prosperity throughout the winter, according to the statements of officials.

At the Champlain Woolen Mills, a branch of the American Woolen Company, business is better than ever before in their history. The plant is working overtime, and the weekly pay roll is about \$75,000. This is to be contrasted with a weekly pay roll of less than \$10,000, 10 years ago. It was stated that there were orders ahead for the product of the mills to warrant their operation to capacity, at least, for the next few months.

Every wheel is turning at the Queen City Cotton Mill, which is a part of the Draper system, and some departments are working overtime.

Orders for this plant are booked ahead for a considerable length of time. Business conditions in other lines of lesser importance seem to be good, and there is no unemployment.

DRY PROGRESS SHOWN
IN EUROPEAN REPORTS

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 24 (Special)—Great progress is being made by the prohibition national committees in Germany and Italy, according to reports received by Emil L. G. Hohenhalt of South Manchester, Conn., who was instrumental in forming these bodies during a recent visit to Europe as international secretary of the World Prohibition and Reform Federation.

Mr. Hohenhalt told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that partly as a result of the work of the Italian committee, the number of drinking places has been reduced from one to every 500 of population to one to every 1000 of population in the kingdom, while the hours during which public places exclusively conducted for the sale of wine, beer or any other alcoholic beverages may keep open have been shortened.

TWO WORCESTERS
EXCHANGE GREETINGS

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 24 (Special)—Mayor Peter F. Sullivan yesterday received a message from Mayor Arthur Carlton of Worcester, Eng., in recognition of the message of felicitation sent by him to the Mayor of the English city. The message said: "It was a very kindly act on your part that you should have thought of me on the occasion of the complimentary banquet that was given in my honor Thursday last. Believe me, I appreciated it very much indeed. You, sir, and all your citizens, seem to lose no opportunity of adding to the cordial relationship that exists between our two municipalities. May I say that our citizens are very grateful to you and have the most sincere admiration for the citizens of your splendid city."

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WIDE ANTI-DAYLIGHT
ACTION IS PROPOSED

New Hampshire Grangers Favor Federal Law Against Any Changes in Time

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 24 (Special)—Promotion of a movement to prohibit daylight saving by federal statute undoubtedly will be favored at the fiftieth annual convention of New Hampshire State Grange which will be held in Manchester for four days beginning Dec. 10. In connection with the convention, the Patrons of Husbandry will celebrate their golden jubilee.

The Patrons of Husbandry have grown so rapidly in New Hampshire that today they are said to be the largest fraternal organization in the State and the order is relatively as strong, if not stronger, in New Hampshire than in other states.

Strict enforcement of the prohibition laws, reduction of taxation and reduction of railroad rates, and all proper means to encourage co-operative production and marketing of farm crops, are the matters in which the grangers are primarily interested at the present time, and the coming convention is expected to take a strong stand on each of these matters.

It is also believed that the New Hampshire anti-daylight saving statute will be indorsed and the movement to extend its operation by congressional act throughout the country will be favored.

In years past the Grange has supported movements for the improvement of the public school system, but at present there is a difference of opinion on the wisdom of the new state policy in this State of systematic supervision of schools by a centralized bureau in the state Department of Education.

CENTENNIAL FUND
CELEBRATION HELD

TURNER, Me., Nov. 24 (Special)—Unique in Maine was the celebration held here today in honor of the completion of the Centennial Memorial Fund which is dedicated to the education of the youth of generations yet to come. More than \$1000, raised by Turner citizens and their friends, is to be put in complete interest for 100 years, when the accretions will become available for Turner schools.

The program included an historical address by Judge Clarence Hale of Portland, who touched upon Maine's great record in State and Nation; an explanatory account of the fund by William B. Kendall of Bowdoinham; addresses by the Rev. N. G. French and the Rev. G. W. Sias; poem by Mrs. Eva M. Severy; letters from Gov. Percival P. Baxter of Augusta and others; community singing, selections by Turner band, tributes to the World War soldiers for whom the fund is a memorial, and other features.

MUSIC
Boston Concert Calendar

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 25, in Symphony Hall, a song recital by Sigrid Onegin.

On the same afternoon, at the Boston Opera House, a piano recital by Sergei Rachmaninoff.

On the same afternoon, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Domenico Forte, tenor.

On the same afternoon, at the St. James Theatre, the fourth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra; Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

Monday evening, Nov. 26, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Hanson Foster with the Griffes sonata on his program.

Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 28, in Symphony Hall, a recital by De Rachmaninoff, with an all-Chopin program.

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 1, in Jordan Hall, a piano recital by Raymond Havens.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 2, in Symphony Hall, a new "Jenny Lind program" by Frieda Hempel.

On the same afternoon, in the St. James Theatre, the fifth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor.

Sunday evening, Dec. 2, in Symphony Hall, a song recital by Roland Hayes.

Monday evening, Dec. 3, in Symphony Hall, the first of the extra series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, with Wanda Landowska, in her first appearance in Boston, playing the B flat concerto for harpsichord. The other items will be Schubert's C major symphony, Debussy's "Cloude," and "Festivals," and Liszt's "Les Preludes."

Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, in Jordan Hall, a song recital by Katherine Metcalf.

Wednesday evening, Dec. 5, in Jordan Hall, a recital by Gertrude Tinsley, contralto.

Thursday evening, Dec. 6, in St. James Theatre, a concert by Kemp Stilling, violinist, and Frances Newton, soprano.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 7, and Saturday evening, Dec. 8, in Symphony Hall, the seventh pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor.

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EDUCATOR TALKS
ON ANTIOCH PLAN

Practical Work and Classroom Study Put on Equal Basis Says Founder

Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College, in an address this noon before the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, outlined the Antioch Plan, which has for its aim the professional as well as the cultural development of its students.

As explained by Mr. Morgan to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the Antioch Plan is in line with recent developments looking toward the combination of the college courses with a certain amount of outside work in the field, the factory, and the office.

Mr. Morgan said: "To the end that these things may be accomplished, over 120 business concerns co-operate with Antioch College in furnishing employment to its students—who, alternately, spend five weeks on an outside job and five weeks in school. This keeps our classrooms in constant touch with the practical problems of active life. It gives our students a serious and definite approach to their studies, and it helps them, not only to develop qualities which will aid their later success, but also to determine what particular kind of work they desire to enter when they leave college."

The Antioch plan, as outlined by Mr. Morgan, differs from all other attempts of this nature, in that, instead of making the practical work subordinate or supplementary to the classroom work, the two, at Antioch, are placed on a level of equal importance. This scheme has been carried on now for two years at Antioch and since the course covers 45 weeks of study each year during six years of further development is being watched with great interest in the educational world.

RHODE ISLANDERS
SHUN NATIVE COAL

Too Hard to Burn and Too High in Price, They Say

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24 (Special)—Coal dealers expect that Rhode Island will go on buying a large percentage of its coal from Pennsylvania and insist on having anthracite.

Very generally, householders have accepted the statement that they "could burn Rhode Island coal just as well" with the same degree of hospitality, as they have the statement that "bituminous coal is just as good as anthracite."

Although native coal is for sale in this section, it is handled by a few dealers only, and these deal in other grades of coal. Usually the sales are said to be accompanied by instructions for burning with "wide open draught."

One of the impediments toward popularizing Rhode Island coal is declared to be the price. The coal sells at retail for \$13 per ton in the larger sizes as compared with \$16.50 for free burning Pennsylvania coal. It is said that Rhode Island coal can be mined at a cost of 52 cents per ton as it is dumped on the ground at the mine mouth, although there is no authoritative record for this statement.

In industrial plants native coal has been burned successfully by first pulverizing it and stoking it under forced draught. It is said to contain a high percentage of ash, which, if burned in lumps, clogs grate bars and slackens fires faster than stokers can keep them bright. Under a forced draught, engineers say, ashes of the pulverized coal are lifted out through the chimneys.

THEATERS
Beatrice Herford

Beatrice Herford gave a second recital of her monologues in St. James Theatre last night. A good sized audience was swept by recurrent bursts of chuckles and laughter for 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

HORSESHOE MAKING
PLANT IS SOLD OUT

CUMBERLAND, R

MINING ENGINEERS HONOR DR. SAUVEUR

Harvard Man Chosen to Deliver
Howe Lecture at February
Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—William Kelly of Vulcan, Mich., mining engineer and industrialist, has been nominated as president of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers for 1924. It was announced yesterday by the secretary of the institute, F. F. Sharpless.

As vice-presidents and directors, Everette L. DeGolyer, geologist of New York City, and Charles W. Merrill, metallurgist of San Francisco, were named. Directors were selected as follows:

R. V. Norris, engineer of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; George Otis Smith of Washington, D. C., of the United States Geological Survey; George P. Butler, mine operator of Joplin, Mo.; B. D. Quarrie, steel manager of Cleveland, O.; L. D. Ricketts, engineer of Warren, Ariz.

The nominating committee was composed of Raymond Guyer, chairman; Stuart Crossdale, L. H. Duschaka, Carl R. Hayward, Sidney J. Jennings, Birch O. Mahaffey and Dwight E. Woodbridge.

Announcement was also made today that the annual meeting of the institute, to be attended by mining engineers from the United States and other countries, will be held in New York City, Feb. 18 to 21, 1924. Many men prominent in the mining industry will deliver addresses.

Upon recommendation of the iron and steel committee, Dr. Albert Sauveur, professor of metallurgy at Harvard University, has been appointed to deliver the Henry M. Howe lecture at this meeting. The lectureship was recently established by the institute in memory of the late Dr. Howe, who was its president in 1903, and who for many years occupied the chair of metallurgy in the school of mines of Columbia University. Dr. Howe and Dr. Sauveur were co-workers of the first rank in this field. Dr. Sauveur, a native of Louvain, Belgium, has been a member of the Harvard teaching staff since 1899. He has been associated with the steel industry, and is a member of numerous societies, both in the United States and abroad. He is the author of works dealing with the metallurgy of iron and steel, metallography, and Germany's part in the war.

William Kelly, chosen to succeed E. P. Mathewson as head of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, is a leading figure in the mining industry. He was born in New York City in 1854, receiving his B. A. from Yale in 1874, and his E. M. from Columbia in 1877. He has been identified with mining enterprises in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, and with education, banking, and state administration in Michigan. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. He is a member of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgical of London, and of organizations.

FARM FEDERATION SEEKS SEED SAVING

Horticultural Building for New
York Fair Grounds, Asked

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 24 (Special).—The New York State Farm Bureau Federation concluded its annual convention after passing resolutions to begin a vigorous campaign to secure a horticultural building at the State Fair Grounds here. The members of the federation will effect an organization to work out the details of the project.

There also was started a campaign to save the farmers many thousands of dollars yearly by the use of domestic clover seed, instead of foreign products, tests made of the latter not having shown, according to statements of authorities at the session, the yield, vitality, or adaptability of the domestic seed. The state farmers have behind them the Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange. The convention voted to ask for the development of the New York State Barge Canal, by the deepening of the Hudson River to 27 feet, from Hudson to Troy, according to plans worked out by United States Army engineers.

Development of reforestation in New York State is advocated in another resolution passed. The Farm Bureau Federation is asked to appoint committees to represent the federation, conservation commission, State College of Agriculture, and other interested agencies in a study of practical ways of using unprofitable land for reforestation, for the purpose of recommending constructive legislation.

Enos Lee of Yorktown was elected president of the state federation; B. W. Miller of Oswego and Peter G. Ten Eyck of Albany, Representative in Congress from New York, vice-presidents; R. M. Thompson, treasurer; Thomas McKeary of Erie County, director for four years.

NEBRASKA SCHOOLS REPORT BIG GROWTH

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 24 (Special).—In a report on "school progress in Nebraska," just issued by A. A. Reed, university examiner, it is shown that while the population of Nebraska has increased 20 per cent since 1890 and the number of children of school age 21 per cent, the enrollment in all public schools is 35 per cent greater.

The enrollment in the accredited schools has increased 27 per cent, in the accredited high schools 2539 per cent, and the number of graduates of high schools 3275 per cent. Thirty-three years ago the State had 18 high schools; now there are 411, with a total enrollment of 49,835. Professor Reed points out that the increase in the percentage of high school enrollment in Nebraska is more than double that recently given by the Federal Government as the average for the United States. The free-attendance law is given as the chief factor in causing the great increase in high school enrollment in Nebraska.

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trimming \$210.00

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skunk, squirrel, raccoon or opossum trimming \$225.00

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ting fur collar and cuffs \$250.00

Hudson Seal Coats (dyed muskrat)

Coats, 40 inches long, with self trimming . . . \$225.00

Coats, 48 inches long, with squirrel, skunk or self
trimming \$475.00

Coats, 49 inches long, with self trimming . . . \$250.00

Coats, 42 inches long, with fox collar, cuffs and skirt
border \$475.00

Coats, in extra large sizes, very specially priced \$575.00

Higher-cost Garments

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Children's Fur Coats, reduced to \$45.00, 55.00 & 75.00

(Third Floor; Madison Avenue section)

TWILIGHT TALES

The New Family

IF YOU are familiar with hens and chickens and ducks and turkeys and pigs, and such interesting creatures, you will think that this twilight tale about William is silly, and that William ought to have known better than to be so surprised at what happened. But William was not familiar with any of these things. He had lived all his life in a city; and when he went to visit his Aunt Jane, who lived on a small farm, he was likely to get some surprises. And so he did.

William's Aunt Jane's farm was on the border of a small river. When William looked out of the back door, he saw hens and roosters and ducks and a turkey, and the house where the pigs lived. William did not care much for the pig, but he was much interested in a stout, pleasant man who was sitting on a nest full of eggs.

A stout pleasant hen
Sat all day on the nest.
The eggs were all, and
And no egg was the best.
And once in a while
She got up and scratched.
But most of the time
She just sat there and hatched.
She sat and she sat
Till it happened, you see,
She hatched out last
Quite a large family.

William went every day to see how the hen was getting along. He liked to think that the hen knew him and talked with him.

"Good morning, Hen," William would say.
"Good morning, William," said Hen.
"How are you getting along?" said William.
"Finely, finely," said Hen.

The Ruralist and His Problems

THE Ruralist was lucky one day this week to have a 20-minute conversation with Sir Robert Borden, Canada's great war Premier. Sir Robert was in New England on a brief visit to defend the record of the League of Nations in maintaining the peace of Europe, and to speak of a number of things that make him believe the nations of the world are going to achieve lasting peace.

While in Boston, he made his first visit to the battlefields of Lexington and Concord, where, but for a chance migration, he might have had an ancestor. For Sir Robert comes of New England colonial stock; his last Connecticut forefather settled in the Land of Evangeline in an interim between French and Indian wars. So, instead of being a New England farm boy, Robert Borden was a farm boy in Grand Pre, before he became Nova Scotia's most distinguished contribution to the statesmanship of Canada.

By a similar, though more recent, twist of fate, the Ruralist was born a Yankee of Nova Scotia ancestry, but his memories of vacations spent with a Nova Scotia grandmother, when he became almost a "Bluenose" in his enthusiasm for the wild strawberries that grow nowhere else so sweet, made him more than an appreciative listener to Sir Robert's glowing description of the beauties and fruitfulness of the Annapolis Valley with its fertile, fertile farms, world-famous orchards, and indescribable peacefulness of its picturesque countryside. Who knows the hedges of Yarmouth and the farms of Digby who does not love the lovely Nova Scotia country? If the Ruralist's boyhood memories do not sentimentalize his impressions of Nova Scotia, it is a more quaint and distinctive Province even than New England. It is the New England of Canada, "Like New England only more so," a delighted summer visitor once declared. Anyway a New Englander, even without a Nova Scotia grandmother, can easily feel at home in this native country of Sir Robert Borden.

The retired Conservative leader of the Dominion is a confident prophet of the great destiny of Canada. He has always held that Canada is an autonomous Nation, with a distinct future of her own ahead; that made him defeat American reciprocity; it makes him regard as impossible any proposals that unemployment might be relieved in Britain by large scale emigration to Canada and Australia. But the war deepened and strengthened Sir Robert's international sympathies. He believes in the results of such international conferences as the Washington one which he attended.

Sir Robert does not share—emphatically does not—the pessimism for the food supply of the future which Prof. Edward M. East has set down in a book reviewed in this column last week. Canada alone, said her former Premier, were her fields adequately manned, could feed all Europe and America. He looks forward to a time when Canadian wheat fields will outyield the wheatlands of the United States. Defender of the true faith that he is, Sir Robert stanchly expressed a prediction that

"How soon will there be little chickens?" said William.
"Pretty soon. Pretty soon," said Hen.
"Good day, Hen," said William.
"Good day, William," said Hen.
This went on for some days. Hen sat on the nest and William stopped now and then to talk with her, and wondered how long it would be before there were chickens. And then one day Hen got off the nest, and was all surrounded by fluffy little objects that William decided were the sweetest little creatures he had ever seen. And when more proud than Hen, she clucked, and she held up her head, and she looked at William as if to say: "Well, there you are, William. What do you think of that for a family of children?" William tried to count them, but they ran around so fast, and looked so much alike, that he couldn't tell which he had counted and which he hadn't.

And then, all at once, one of the children started to run down hill toward the river, and another of the children started, and they all started, and Hen ran after them, clucking and clucking. And when they got to the river, they went right in and began to swim. Hen ran back and forth on the bank, and clucked and clucked, but they wouldn't come out.

William ran to his Aunt Jane, who was in the kitchen.
"O, Aunt Jane," cried William.
"Come quick, come quick! All the hen's new little chickens have run away and gone in swimming."
"Have they so?" said Aunt Jane.
"You come here, William, and I will give you a war cookie and tell you a secret. Hen didn't know it, but those chickens are little ducks."

the doings of the college their money supports. But they have done more than that.

Holding that it is within the scope of an agricultural college to seek to strengthen and vitalize rural institutions, Cornell has sought, in every way possible, to serve the newspapers of the country communities, not only with news of their own work, but with features on rural life, suggestions for interesting "stories" about farming, and regular contributions of agricultural and household hints for country readers. Many a weekly editor in the Empire State leaves space for the sheet of epigrammatic "agribraphs" that Bristow Adams, agricultural editor at Cornell, sends him, as he would for the work of a trusted staff correspondent. And the parallel sheet, called "Homespun Yarn," is equally welcome in the women's pages.

It was from this week's batch of news stories from the Cornell office of publications, that the Ruralist learned about the bee's long distance quest, and the novel anti-freezing mixture for radiators. In the same envelope came several other news articles, a feature for weekly papers called "A Game a Week" (this week's installment was a detailed description of the game of "Gypsy"), and an announcement that the agricultural college is prepared to handle requests for special programs for holiday celebrations. Their suggested programs include historical plays, pageants, songs, menus and decorations, suitable for Thanksgiving, Christmas, Washington and Lincoln's birthdays, Valentine's Day, Easter, Fourth of July, and so on around the calendar. Cornell has fostered worthy and enterprising rural journalism by the annual newspaper conferences at Ithaca, and the newspaper contest for best "make-up," best stories, best editorial page, for the strictly country weekly. The publicity office has done much, too, to propagate Cornell's pioneer service in developing interest in typical rural drama and its presentation by amateur casts to country audiences. Besides directing the work of publicity and publications of the agricultural college at Cornell, Bristow Adams, who bears the title of editor, has probably trained more and better editors for agricultural publications and country newspapers than any other teacher of journalism.

EPISCOPAL BISHOP LAUDS LEAGUE WORK

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22 (Special).—The Rt. Rev. Charles H. Brent, Episcopal Bishop of Western New York, in an address here Wednesday, pointed out that America must make sacrifices in order to fulfill its duty to the world. He also spoke of the democratic spirit of the League of Nations. He said:

"Until America upholds its Constitution in a way more worthy than it is today by some people who have no right to flout or disregard it, America cannot be a competent critic of the League of Nations. We cannot confine ourselves to the narrow limits of our own Nation. We must march out beyond, not even tipping at the English-speaking countries, but including all nations of the world. The League of Nations is the finest effort in our day to link the nations of the world together. Instead of fighting Mussolini, and thereby turning aside from its avowed business of promoting peace and good feeling, the League swallowed its pride and bravely avowed a European catastrophe. Through the League's efforts, the dispute was settled within a month. Whether or not we accept the League, Americans should denounce themselves of prejudice and study the articles of the Covenant."

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Dorothy P. Hulizer, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Christian S. Staver, Montreal, Canada; Mrs. Anna C. Gamache, Shrewsbury, Mass.; Miss Mary Wilson, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. Jean G. Thornton, Sydney and London; Miss Ruth Thornton, Australia and London; Miss Eve Thornton, Australia and London; Mrs. Carrie Martin Robinson, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. William Evans, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. E. B. Finniken, Waban, Mass.

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Lecturer Forecasts Probable Revival of Religious Drama

St. John Ervine, Voicing Admiration for Anglo-Saxon Race, Says England Is Groping for an Absorbing Faith

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Before starting on a two years' world tour, in the course of which he will visit the north of Europe, the United States and Japan, St. John Ervine, playwright and dramatic critic, lectured here to the Fabian Society on "The Drama and the Audience."
He asserted that the theater was the most important of modern institutions, because it provided the most popular form of entertainment and that which appealed to the greatest variety of people. Recently the theater had considerably improved; some excellent plays were now being given in London and there was promise of better ones to follow. But for ten years prior to the last few months the theater was in a very unsatisfactory state. When the emotions of the people were properly stirred, they were so expressed so cheaply and vulgarly in the theater.

Desire for Better Things
The country was disfigured by hideous houses and public buildings, dirty towns, defiled countryside, with slag-heaps for scenery. How could people living in such an environment have fine taste? And was it surprising that workers engaged day after day in performing an uninteresting, purely mechanical operation wanted, enterprising rural journalism by the annual newspaper conferences at Ithaca, and the newspaper contest for best "make-up," best stories, best editorial page, for the strictly country weekly. The publicity office has done much, too, to propagate Cornell's pioneer service in developing interest in typical rural drama and its presentation by amateur casts to country audiences. Besides directing the work of publicity and publications of the agricultural college at Cornell, Bristow Adams, who bears the title of editor, has probably trained more and better editors for agricultural publications and country newspapers than any other teacher of journalism.

Letters to the Editor
PRAISE BLAME SUGGESTIONS CONTRIBUTIONS
ANONYMOUS
Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and no letter or opinion is published for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Situation in Bulgaria

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
May I bring to the attention of your readers the very serious situation in Bulgaria which has arisen since June's coup d'état. The government of the Premier, Professor Zankoff, not only came into power illegally, but maintains its power with the most cruel ruling methods. Having been deposed from office, the then Premier, Alexander Stamboulisky, was captured by Zankoff's troops and brutally slain. And to lead astray public opinion, the Zankoff Government published an official version that he had been killed when attempting to escape.
But the political assassination in Bulgaria did not stop with the tragic death of Mr. Stamboulisky. The organization, Koubraf, has decided to do away with all conspicuous leaders of the peasant party. But this organization accomplished the June coup and is the mainstay of the Zankoff Government. The all the Cabinet ministers and all the members of the National Assembly, while in session, were taken from their beds at midnight and thrown into prisons, in which many of them have since been executed and reported as escaped. Almost every day Sofia's newspapers are informing the public that some of the dangerous peasant leaders are being killed in the streets and taken from prison. Not only about 50,000 young Bulgarians have thus been destroyed in a prolonged civil war, but very many deputies, journalists, former ministers, etc., are murdered without trial.
I appeal to all Bulgarian friends in the United States to demand from Sofia's Premier, Mr. Zankoff, that these horrible political assassinations be stopped.

THEODORE GESHKOFF,
Bulgarian Correspondent,
330 West Ninety-Fifth Street, New York, N. Y.

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that if Gibbon was right in saying that, "It has been calculated by the ablest politicians that no State, without soon being exhausted, can maintain above a hundredth part of its members in arms and idleness." It was a bad lookout for civilization today.
Theater Expenses Heavy
The heavy cost of production is a serious handicap in presenting good plays. The expenses of a theater

The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Vienna

VIENNA, Nov. 13
VIENNA has a new Chief Burgomaster, Karl Seitz, second president of the National Assembly, a leader of the Social Democratic Party, and for many years a teacher in the Vienna public schools. Herr Seitz first came into prominence after the break up of the monarchy, when he was one of the prime organizers of the new Austrian Republic. In pre-war times the Chief Burgomaster of the Austrian capital occupied a very dignified and influential position. He enjoyed a salary of some \$10,000 a year, a sumptuous suite of apartments in the beautiful Gothic Rathaus, two motor cars and a magnificent state coach, rivaling that of the Lord Mayor of London. At all court and public functions he was one of the most prominent and important personages. The position is, of course, still one of great influence and responsibility, but it is shorn of

amount to about \$1200 a week, and Mr. Seitz mentioned that between \$15,000 and \$18,000 was spent before the production of a certain fine play now being given in London—presumably "Hassan."
In the latter part of his lecture Mr. Ervine struck a more hopeful note. He said that there was something extraordinarily fine in the Anglo-Saxon race which could not be destroyed, and, given an opportunity, it would assert itself. He prophesied that one result would be the revival of the religious drama. He said:
There is no possibility of any country flourishing unless it has a faith. At present we have no faith in England, not even in ourselves, but we are groping for one. I do not know what form that religious faith is going to take, but we must believe in something so passionately that we do not care what happens to ourselves so long as we are faithful to it.

Universal Conscription League

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:
In this world of words it is a relief for the man in the street to find so simple a remedy for that most dreaded of all chronic epidemics—war. I refer to an article contained in The Christian Science Monitor of Nov. 15, under the heading, "Mr. Bok's Peace Plan Prize," from which we quote:
To the end, therefore, that one nation at least may make the declaration of war as solemn, and as resolute a thought as possible to all classes of people, The Christian Science Monitor would suggest the following national action:
The adoption of a constitutional amendment substantially as follows:
In the event of a declaration of war, the property, equally with the persons, lives, and liberties of all citizens should be subject to conscription for the defense of the Nation, and it shall be the duty of the President to propose and of Congress to enact the legislation necessary to give effect to this amendment.
The writer wishes to learn of a reasonable reason why "We believe in the universal conscription league" could not be written over every door until replaced with the divine plan written in every heart, "On earth peace, good will toward men."

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he has to obtain a visé valid only for a short period.
From Jan. 1, 1924, freight rates on the Austrian state railways are to be advanced 10 per cent all round. This represents 14,500 times the nominal pre-war rates. Naturally, business men are protesting against such an increase, but the railway authorities point out that the price of coal—the largest item of expenditure in railway budgets—has gone up 42,000 times. Moreover, freight rates in Czechoslovakia are 50 per cent and in Switzerland 100 per cent higher than the new Austrian tariffs. This rise in rates is part of the policy of the new administration of state railways, whose chief aim is to place the roads on a strictly business basis. As the present enormous annual deficit cannot possibly be eliminated only by reductions in expenditure, it is necessary to take steps to increase revenues. For the present the passenger rates are left unchanged, but they will doubtless be advanced later.

With 83 deputies out of a total of 165, the Christian Socialists have secured the absolute, though only bare, majority in the Austrian Parliament. The Chancellor, Dr. Seipel, is well pleased with this result, but at the same time he is warning his adherents that they must not expect the Government to do everything it is asked. There are, as he points out, very many difficulties ahead. Meanwhile negotiations are going on between the Christian Socialists and the Pan-Germans for continuance of the present working arrangement between these two parties.

SHIPPERS' GRIEVANCE VOICED
VANCOUVER, Nov. 18 (Special Correspondence).—The announcement that Jacques Bureau, Dominion Minister of Customs, will recommend to his colleagues the appointment of a Canadian collector of customs at New York has caused much satisfaction in British Columbia business circles. This means the early stopping of the practice of collecting duties on Canadian goods from the eastern provinces which reach British Columbia by way of the Panama Canal. When ships carrying such goods stop at New York, it will be the duty of the new official to verify their Canadian origin.

Baron Schober, chief of the Vienna police, has just had a visit from a party of New York officials. Among them were Inspectors Bolton and Lieutenants Golden and Kruse. They spent over a week in Vienna studying the Austrian police administration and had a most hearty welcome, their visit being regarded as a high compliment to this small Republic.

Weariness of the vexatious system of passport visés, with the costly delays and hindrances to commerce and industry which it entails, the Vienna Chamber of Commerce has taken up the matter, and adopted a resolution urging that passport visés should be done away with on all frontiers except those of Russia and the neighboring states. Instead it is proposed that every person crossing the frontier should pay a fee. For persons traveling in automobiles or first-class on the railway, this should be six gold crowns, for second-class passengers three gold crowns, and for third-class one and a half gold crowns. If such a reform could be effected nobody would be more grateful than the American tourists and business men traveling in Europe, who find the old and always inconvenient visé system is now complicated by the fact that Europe has been divided up into many small states. Nearly every American who comes to Vienna, for instance, has passed through already several different countries, for each of which

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Interpreting the Victorians

The People of England. Vol. III. The People on Its Trial.

By Stanley Leathes, K.C.B., M.A. London: William Heinemann, Ltd. 10s. 6d.

This volume, when he settles into his stride through the nineteenth century up to the present day. Let no one be put off by a certain classroom manner, for it falls away quickly as the author warms to his subject, proving himself once again to be among the most widely-informed, fair-minded, and thoughtful of those who have sought to interpret the English people during the last century and a half. Mr. G. M. Trevelyan's charm of humor and of language may be lacking, but we venture to think that no historian has understood the Victorians, their potentialities and their limitations, more unerringly than has Sir Stanley Leathes.

Put, in the previous century, had known what the people wanted, or, at any rate, what he was convinced they would want if they knew enough, and he had given it them in his country's best interests; the statesmen of the Victorian era, influenced by the example of the French Revolution, pledged to a wider liberalism, were forced to listen attentively to the voice of the people which, with each reform bill, tended more and more toward democracy. It may be said, therefore, that to a considerable extent, certainly far more than was the case in any other European country, the England which emerged from the nineteenth century, to be put to a test so severe and violent that the Napoleonic wars were but a small thing compared to it, was mainly a country in which the will of the people had become articulate and imperative. Not, indeed, that their education had gone on entirely, or perhaps mainly, through the Mother of Parliaments. Sir Stanley Leathes brings out a point which cannot be too frequently emphasized, if the influences at work are to be understood: that reform during the last century was largely the initiative of individuals working upon the consciences and feelings of the people.

The steady improvement in education, sanitation, and housing, the reform of factory and poor laws, will be found in nearly all cases to have been instituted and prosecuted by private individuals, with a courage and determination bound, sooner or later, to effect the needed pressure on public sentiment, so that Parliament, recognizing the will of the people, found itself passing laws to lessen, if not to dissipate, the specific grievance. And during the last 50 years, the most formidable association of the people has taken shape in the trades-unions, over which Parliament has no control. Looked at askance at first, later tolerated, the trades-unions today, by reason of the weapon which they have fashioned in their organized strikes, whenever they would bring capital to its knees, are a significant evidence of the immediate result of direct action by the people upon national affairs.

Emerging from the nineteenth century, already tasting in large measure the liberty of self-government, reaching out to a fuller realization of their power, finding themselves continually the recipients of greater privileges, how were the people to stand the test of a year which entailed unprecedented discipline, loss, and curtailment of freedom? Today, after four years of warfare and as many more years of ensuing peace—if such it can be called—less terrible, and yet hardly a less searching test of character, where do the people stand? In the opinion of Sir Stanley Leathes, "in all this rocking universe our British Kingdom, our British Empire of self-governing dominions, stands stable, trustworthy, and confident; it minds its own business, and its business is the business of all this globe. It is conservative without rigidity; it is strenuous without levity; it is eager for new work and new duties, but it maintains with fidelity its ancient obligations."

Out of the savage conflict and sacrifices of these last years, Sir Stanley Leathes can find cause for wholehearted rejoicing over one event, to which they have given birth: "It is for this generation," he writes, "that generously leapt into war and learnt its lessons at so great a cost, to work out in practical form the principles embodied in the League of Nations."

An Established Essayist

The Magical Chance.

By Dallas Lore Sharp, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 15s.

A good many persons who are likely never to get off a train at Hingham, Mass., know of Mullin Hill in that town—sharp through the writings of Dallas Lore Sharp, whose latest book of essays, "The Magical Chance," will readily find a place on their library tables. An established essayist becomes, in a way, a member of many families. Mr. Sharp has his public, and is, as that public knows, a fine-thinking and fine-feeling naturalist, who believes in the outdoor life as the sound basis for healthful human activity, and practices what he preaches by being both farmer and college professor of literature.

What a necessarily brief notice has to consider, therefore, is not the manner of Mr. Sharp's latest book, for his public knows it already by preceding volumes, but the matter. There are eight essays. The title essay develops the thought that experience provides for each of us a magical chance—romance and adventure as present in this century as in any other, and youth sadly in error if it thinks otherwise. The concluding essay, "Woodchuck Lodge and Literature," presents an intimate picture of John Burroughs as Mr. Sharp knew him: it is a chapter that will give rare pleasure to many an admirer of Burroughs. Betwixt and between these essays Mr. Sharp writes of "The Radium of Romance," discovering and revealing the interest that lies all around us, hidden, unless we look for it, in seemingly trivial and familiar things; of "The Hunt for 'Copy,'" also pointing, with help of the dog Pup and woodchuck Tubby, the moral of the things near at hand; of "The Duty to Dig"—"It is a duty to dig, to nail the Stars and Stripes to a lima-bean pole, and plant the banner square in the middle of the garden"; of "A January Summer," and, in "After the Loggers," of the woods of Maine. "Mother of music is the water," writes Mr. Sharp in the Maine woods chapter, "and, for me, the sweetest of her daughters is the rain, and never sweeter, not even on the shingles, nor down the rolled, fevered blades of the standing corn, than in the deep woods at night upon the low slant roof of your tent."

The title of the book might have been made plural—Magical Chances. Mr. Sharp would have us realize how countless such chances of escape from the seemingly commonplace are for those who cultivate the ability to see them.

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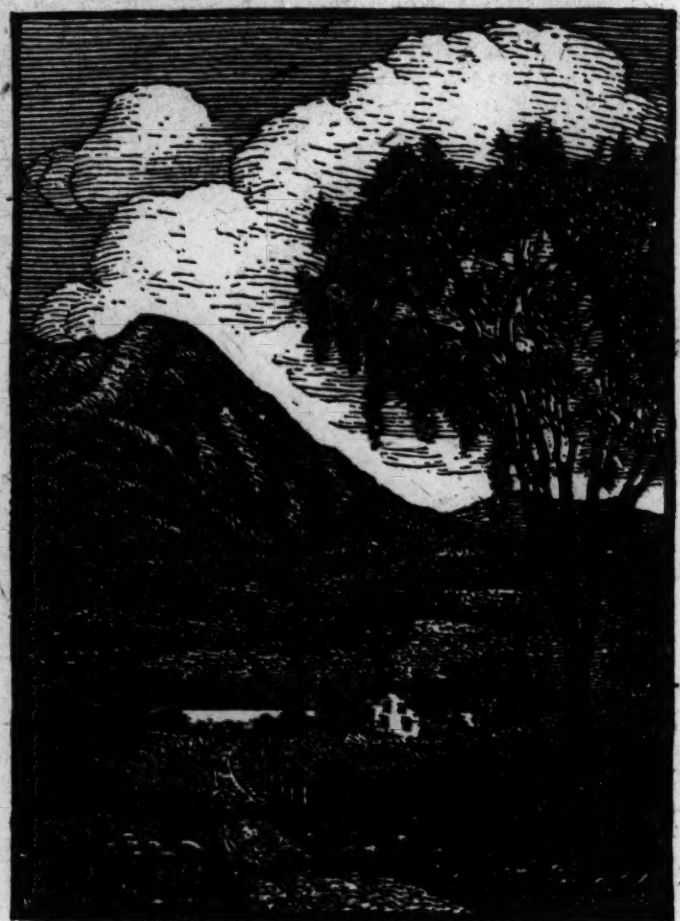
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From a Woodcut in "New Hampshire," by Robert Frost (New York: Henry Holt & Co.)

Robert Frost Once More

New Hampshire

By Robert Frost. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 25c.

The Granite State has given to the world its share, and more than its share, of statesmen, orators, authors and soldiers.

Mr. Frost says, "Just specimens"; but, after all, he is not a product of the State. Yet he has written a whole book of verse about it, of his own peculiar kind. Like the State, it is rugged, like the State, it is fresh and vivid at times, at times bleak and cold.

Never smooth and lulling, never beautiful in beauty's most accepted sense, there is the wild grape tang to his descriptive lines, never the purple bloom. Mr. Frost has won his unique place among American poets. It cannot be disputed nor gainsaid. A typical quality is his, but heaven forbid that he should have too many followers!

Though he gives us long pages of dramatic versification, it is grateful to turn from them to a simple bit like this:

Why make so much of fragmentary blue in here and there a bird, or butterfly, or flower, or wearing-stone, or open eye. When heaven presents in sheets the solid hue?

Since earth is earth, perhaps, not heaven (as yet) the sky. And blue so far above us comes so high. It only gives our wish for blue a whet.

There is another striking little picture in the book's division, called "Grace Notes," which appeals agreeably and sharply. Here is that instant's catching of an impression, and its

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Whose woods these are I think I know. His house is in the village, though; He will not see me stopping here To watch his woods filled up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer To stop without a farmhouse near Between the woods and frozen lake The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake, To ask if there is some mistake. The only other sound's the sweep Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep. But I have promises to keep, And miles to go before I sleep, And miles to go before I sleep.

Not much of a fancy, not much of a tune, but an exquisite pastel of New Hampshire, winter twilight, with the imminent darkness gathering! So does Mr. Frost emulate the greater poets, rather than by his long dramatic descriptive verse.

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Reactions of a Reader

PERHAPS it is the part of wisdom not to read every published work of a favorite author; then comes occasionally the agreeable adventure of rediscovery. It seems likely that our own restraint, for example, accounts at least in a measure, for the recent joy we have had in Mr. Frank Swinnerton's "Young Felix" (New York: George H. Doran Company, \$2). Its author explained, in a letter to his American publishers, that it was his aim "to write a chronicle novel, about serious and tragic things, and aqual as well as the mixture often is in life), but lightened by the rather buoyant personality of the central character and by the variety of persons straying in and out of the book. I wanted the book to have the air of life, but also of happy life intermingled with the disasters, or seeming disasters, that mould character."

We think it is not too much to say that Mr. Swinnerton has succeeded in doing precisely this, the result being a narrative which is cumulative in power of plot and in consistent portrayal of character. Passages here and there are autobiographical and, though we cannot be certain which they are, we wonder whether Mr. Swinnerton may himself possess that priceless faculty of "triumphing from failure to failure" that Felix's friends attributed to him. We know Felix Hunter, for we have journeyed with him from babyhood to perhaps his most critical failure of many. There the story simply stops, suddenly and irrevocably. A most intriguing end! Yet we are sure, somehow, that into whatever further experiences Felix may have blundered, it remains true that he "traveled on the front seat of the omnibus, near the driver, looked down upon the earth from that height above it, and his heart was in the skies."

We are increasingly distressed at this habit of giving a book one name

in England, another in the United States. Must it be tolerated? The latest book by Mr. Lloyd George is a case in point. Publishers on two sides of the Atlantic seem to have been thrown into a quandary, for in England it is called, "Is It Peace?"; in America, "Where Are We Going?"; However, we accept both as rhetorical questions merely. We jumped to the natural conclusion that the text of the two editions is identical; but now we learn from the New York publishers, the George H. Doran Company, that there is "some arrangement of the contents." Has Mr. Lloyd George written two books or only one?

Mr. John Howell, esteemed bookseller and publisher of San Francisco, has done us the honor to send in a copy of the limited edition, number 80 to be exact, of "The Best Thing in Edinburgh." In case this title conveys nothing in particular to your understanding, as it did not at first to ours, we will explain that so Robert Louis Stevenson dubbed The Speculative Society, of Edinburgh, of which he became a member when still a very young man. The volume, exquisitely printed on hand-made paper and bound in soft gray-blue boards, contains then a speech which R. L. S. made before this society when he was 23. In itself the speech is not profound, but we greatly relished the picture which Stevenson draws of himself on his first day of membership. "When anyone spoke to me it was more like aim-giving than conversation. I felt all the loneliness of a boy's first day at school. When the 'Interval' was over I made a speech in a nervous exaltation that no language we have is adequate to describe. A thick white vapour seemed to fill the room up to the level of my eyes, submerging the secretary, the librarian and the ruck of other members. I could see only the president towering above on his raised platform, gloomy and awful." Katharine

D. Osbourne, whose introduction precedes the address, explains that some quotations from it are included in the "Life" of R. L. S.; but that the paper, as published in Mr. Howell's delightful edition, is taken from a transcript which was in the custody of Stevenson's mother. Here will be a much desired item for every Stevenson lover, as well as for those who value fine printing.

We are perennially in the mood to wonder about many things. For one, we should like to ask why textbooks might not be issued in a format to appeal to the students' aesthetic sense? An untidy mass of these books at the moment crowds our shelves, and we are saddened by their drab and characterless aspect. If we were in school, we should turn from them with loathing. After all, books, like most other commodities of daily life, can be appropriate and even good to look upon, without necessarily being expensive or even impracticable. Will any publisher take notice? M. W.

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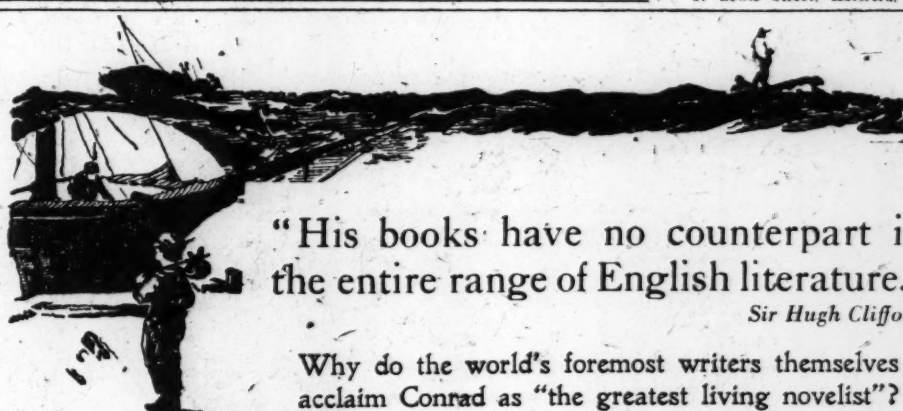
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There is no space here to tell the amazing narrative of his life, except one extraordinary part of it. Until he was past twenty, he had never spoken a word of English. Nor did he write a story until he was over thirty. Yet today this former impressionable little Polish cabin-boy is acclaimed—not merely by the public, but by other writers themselves—as the foremost living English novelist.

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PROTECTION FIGHT WILL RAISE CO-OPERATIVE FREE TRADE ARMY

Demand This Time Is Not That Other Countries Should Pay, but for a British Zollverein

MANCHESTER, Nov. 13 (Special Correspondence).—One of the most ardent and experienced co-operative propagandists is T. W. Mercer, editor of The Co-operative Official, and a prominent member of the Co-operative Union's headquarters staff, who, in the coming battle between free trade and protection, will be found in the forefront of the co-operative army, wielding his pen in the interests of free trade, which he and every other co-operative leader insists is essential to the prosperity not only of the co-operative movement, but of the country generally.

Joseph Chamberlain's Arguments
To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Mercer said:

Twenty years ago, after the war in South Africa, when trade was bad and unemployment widespread, Joseph Chamberlain did exactly what hysterical politicians are doing now. He denounced free trade theories as multi-eaten shibboleths, bade bankrupt manufacturers and starving operatives look for new markets in the great dominions, and called upon

true patriots "to treat our kith and kin a little better than the stranger." "Make the Empire self-supporting," he urged with great eloquence and force. "Convert the British Commonwealth into a self-contained economic unit, and be independent of the outer world."

More honest than most present-day politicians, Chamberlain made it plain that any system of imperial preference must be founded on food taxes. A tax on imported corn was an essential part of his proposals. Such a tax, he urged, would benefit British agriculture, stimulate trade within the Empire, and create work for all without increasing the cost of living. But his raging, tearing propaganda was smashed by the industrial North. None who had the ability to reason believed that governments could cheapen commodities by taxing them, or increase the demand for labor by creating an artificial scarcity of goods.

A British Zollverein
Chamberlain was beaten; but it is not certain that the protectionists will be defeated now. The free trade cause is weaker today than it has been at any time during the past 80 years. Circumstances are against it. Conditions have altered for the worse. Like every war, the late war left an evil legacy of hateful taxes. Although Germany is today "merely a geographical expression," her spirit persists in this scheme for a British Zollverein. Imperial preference, in fact, no longer means putting new taxes on foodstuffs, but rather taking some food taxes off.

For the protectionist demand is no longer a demand that the foreigner shall pay. It is a plea that the dominions shall be exempted from paying. Yet, however cleverly they juggle with words and figures, the advocates of imperial preference, the new tag reformers, cannot conceal the fact that they are protectionists. After all, imperial preference, even if it does begin by untaxing foodstuffs, will inevitably end in taxing food. Instead of increasing the demand for labor, it must ultimately add to the volume of unemployment. So far from cementing the bonds of the Empire, it will most certainly awaken a new and deadly suspicion, create friction, foster rivalries and strife, and at length cause British citizens to ask whether in a world like this one it is possible to establish a British Commonwealth or any other sound political system on rotten economic foundations.

As a consumers' movement, co-operation is bound to fight tooth and nail against the present scheme of imperial preference. It must fight the harder because every tariff wall hindering the free movement of goods will prevent the development of international co-operative exchange and trade, and constitute a new menace to the peace of the world.

MILD WEATHER IS AFFECTING TRADE

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Bradstreet's weekly review of trade says: "Except in a few centers where industrial activity is exceptional, or where excellent returns have been received from the cotton crop, jobbing and retail trade are quieter and industry has assumed a rather slower pace. For this, warm weather, affecting jobbers and manufacturers as well as retailers, is held mainly responsible. On the other hand, collections, which have lagged conspicuously behind trade reports well throughout the year, showing another slight gain, there is more evidence of interest in holiday goods, and last, but by no means least, the volume of buying in pig iron has been enough apparently to check the downward swing in prices in this line."

IRON CONCERN'S PROFITS HIGHER

The Pittsburgh Malleable Iron Company reports for the six months ended June 30, last, a balance of \$182,211, equal to \$14.47 a share on the \$600,000 par value \$50 capital stock outstanding after deducting Federal taxes. This compares with a balance of \$97,382 equal to \$10.81 a share on the \$450,000 par value \$50 capital stock outstanding after deducting Federal taxes in the corresponding period in 1922.

FORD BUYS COAL LANDS

The Fordson Coal Company, owned and controlled by Ford Motor Company, has bought 5500 acres of Pocahontas coal lands at Twin Branch, West Virginia, from John Gilbert et al., trustees of Philadelphia. The land is part of a 37,000-acre tract in McDowell and Wyoming counties, and contains low volatile as well as some high volatile coals.

GENEVA ADOPTS CUSTOMS RULES

Convention Contains 30 Articles, and Is Signed by 20 States

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 13.—The League of Nations' customs conference, which has been sitting in Geneva, has now concluded its labors with the adoption of an international convention for the simplification of customs formalities.

The convention consists of a preamble—briefly recalling the reference, in Article 23 of the League Covenant, to the theory of the equitable treatment of commerce—and 30 articles. The most important of these refer to: the obligation of each state to publish its customs regulations and tariffs to the other contracting states, as well as to the League and to the Brussels International Bureau; the necessary provisions to enable traders to appeal against arbitrary or unjust decisions; the necessity of reviewing their imports and exports prohibitions and restrictions and the obligations for each state to inform the League within a year of the signing of the convention, of any steps it may have taken in that respect; and finally, the observance of the general theory of the equitable treatment of commerce of all the contracting states, and the pursuance, to that effect, of the revision of their laws and regulations, to assure that trade relations will not suffer through excessive or arbitrary customs formalities.

The convention also deals with minor questions, such as the improvement of regulations concerning the procedure for the issue of import and export licenses, the simplification of the issue of certificates of analysis, and the simplification of rules concerning commercial travelers and their samples, the rapid passage of goods and the examination of travelers' luggage.

The representatives of the following states have signed the convention: The British Empire, South Africa, Egypt, France, Italy, Brazil, Belgium, Finland, Germany, Austria, Greece, Lithuania, French Morocco, French Tunisia, Portugal, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, Siam, Chile, and Uruguay. Of the 36 states which were represented at the conference, 32 also approved its recommendations. The United States and the International Chamber of Commerce were represented, the former by an "observer" and the latter by a consultative delegation.

DIVIDENDS

Hocking Valley Railway directors declared the regular semiannual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 7.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad declared the regular semiannual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock and the regular semiannual of 3 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 7.

Swift & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 1 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Twin City Rapid Transit declared a semiannual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on common, same as six months ago, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 10.

Phillips Petroleum Company declared the regular quarterly 50 cents dividend, payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Dec. 14.

American Pneumatic Service Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of 50 cents a share on the second preferred stock, payable Dec. 21 to stock of record Dec. 8.

National Transit Company declared the regular semiannual dividend of 50 cents, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Dome Mines, Ltd., declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Jan. 20 to stock of record Dec. 21. This is the equivalent of the old rate of \$1 quarterly paid before the stock was split two for one.

Laclede Steel Company declared a dividend of \$2, payable Dec. 4.

Borden Company declared the regular quarterly 1 1/2 per cent preferred dividend, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Giant Portland Cement Company has declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on account of unpaid accumulated dividends on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Iron Products Company declared an interim dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 2. Arrangements are being made to retire the Iron Products preferred stock.

COKE PRODUCTION DECLINES
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24.—Production of coke in the Connellsville district during the week ended Nov. 17 was estimated at 178,760 tons, a decrease of 3160 tons from the preceding week's output. Quotations for prompt furnace are \$4; prompt foundry \$3.65.

The Bridgeport Rolling Mills, Inc.

Bronze — BRASS — Gilding
Copper — Steel — Sheets
Scrupulous Attention Given Exact Requirements

WEEKS'S REVIEW OF CHIEF EVENTS IN BRITISH FINANCE

Revival in Demand for High Class Securities—Shipping Better—Candle Combine

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The sudden slump which befell the stock exchange, when the possibility of attendant political and economic upheavals, following upon a general election, was first realized, has passed the crisis. Coupled with the improvement in sterling on the exchange, there has been this week considerable revival in the demand for high class securities which has found the market short of stock.

The flight from pound to the dollar, particularly by foreign security holders, alarmed at the mere possibility of the Labor Party, with its capital levy proposals coming to power, has ceased. While, on the whole, public interest in industrial and miscellaneous markets has been negligible, it is a sign of renewed confidence that at the present juncture a number of industrial capital issues totalling a considerable amount, should be pending.

Some stringency has been experienced on the money market this week, up to 3 per cent being paid for overnight advances, and on Wednesday a small amount had been borrowed from the Bank of England for the week at 4 1/2 per cent.

International Problems

The turmoil of the sudden parliamentary campaigns has resulted in considerably less public attention than they deserve, being devoted to a number of matters of international finance, such as the question of rendering assistance to Hungary, the granting of a £3,000,000 credit by a London group to the German state railways and the suggestion, stated to have been made in a report by a mission of British business men to Russia, that the Soviet Government will recognize old debts "when the country's development is assured." Russian wartime obligations, however, which incidentally amount to £168,000,000, to Britain alone, would only be included on a reciprocal basis, giving Russia a substantial balance upon settlement.

With the conclusion of the boiler-makers' dispute, which cost Great Britain more than £10,000,000 in a decline in output of new ships during the months it lasted, the outlook for the shipbuilding industry is vastly improved and satisfactory reports come to hand from the Mersey, Hartlepool and Belfast shipyards. Shipowners have begun to feel that prices are now down to bedrock level and likely to move upward. The freight market, also, has given them cause for more optimism, the improvement registered during October (the index number of the Chamber of Shipping shows a gain of 2.41 per cent compared with September) continuing.

Cotton and Steel Active
Despite the rise in the price of raw material, business has by no means come to a standstill in the cotton trade, many buyers being no longer able to

hold off or fearing still higher levels. As a result of an investigation by the joint committee of employers and operatives, a satisfactory method of control of the entire cotton trade not having been found, the question of sectional control is now being discussed. The iron and steel industry continues to be characterized by activity, both for home and export purposes. The reinstatement of a minimum price for certain descriptions of steel in the home market by British manufacturers is an indication of recent improvement.

The outstanding feature of the week has been the formation of a candle manufacturing syndicate, with a capital of £3,500,000, by a combination of the interests of Lever Brothers and the Shell and Asiatic Petroleum companies, which between them have a ninth up capital of more than £38,000,000. Interest, too, attaches to the denial of the statement that the Associated Anglo-Atlantic Corporation, which has obtained a large holding in the British cement combine, is under American control or management.

CLOTH PRICES UNAFFECTED BY COTTON ADVANCE

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 24 (Special).—Although the total sales in the local print cloth market this week were slightly heavier than the sales of last week, the market continues dull, despite the sharp advance in raw cotton. Print cloth prices have been practically unchanged. The interest of buyers was mainly in the 36-inch low counts, but even on this style of goods, manufacturers have not been inclined to sign contracts for future deliveries. The week's business will not exceed 60,000 pieces.

The curtailment schedules in effect this week have reduced production to about one-half of Fall River mills' full capacity, at least on the part of the plain goods plants. There is no indication that production will be greater next week.

Price quotations are: 38 1/2-inch, 64x60, 11 1/2; 39-inch, 58x44, 9 1/2; 27-inch, 64x60, 8 1/2; 27-inch, 58x52, 7 1/2; 25-inch, 58x44, 5 1/2; 37 1/2-inch, 64x104 satens, 11c.

LARGE ORDERS FOR CANS

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The American Sheet & Tin Plate Company has orders on its books for delivery in the first half of next year amounting to between 500,000 and 525,000 tons, or 100,000 to 150,000 boxes. The bulk of the business comes from the can manufacturing companies.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ORDERS

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The Pennsylvania Railroad is reported to have closed for 200,000 tons rails. Of the total, United States Steel subsidiaries will roll 90,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel 94,000 and Inland Steel 16,000 tons.

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GOOD DEMAND FOR PREFERRED STOCKS

Some Formerly Selling Between 110 and 140 Are Now Below Par

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—For several weeks there has been a better demand for high grade industrial preferred stocks and the tendency of a majority of them has been upward. Many preferred stocks, some well secured, are apparently still attractive.

There are many good 6 per cent and 7 per cent preferred stocks selling below par that in past years sold between 110 and 140.

The following gives the record high of a list of preferred stocks, record low for 1923, close on Wednesday, Nov. 21, advance from the low of 1923, annual dividend rate and yield:

Record 1923	Low	Adv.	Ann'l Div.	Yld.
Allis Chalm. 104	83	21	5.00	4.76
Allied Chem. 115 1/2	105 1/2	10	5.00	4.76
Am Beet Sug 102	85	17	5.00	4.76
Am B Sh&F 112	102	10	5.00	4.76
Am Can. 120 1/2	108 1/2	12	5.00	4.76
Am Car&Fdy 126 1/2	117	9 1/2	5.00	4.76
Am Loc. 122 1/2	114 1/2	8 1/2	5.00	4.76
Am S. 117 1/2	105 1/2	12	5.00	4.76
Am Sug. 111	94	17	5.00	4.76
Am Wool. 117 1/2	96 1/2	21	5.00	4.76
Baldwin 118	111	7	5.00	4.76
Beth. Steel 114 1/2	100 1/2	14	5.00	4.76
Calif. Pet. 110 1/2	90 1/2	20	5.00	4.76
Cluett, Pea. 115 1/2	99 1/2	16	5.00	4.76
Corn Prod. 112 1/2	102 1/2	10	5.00	4.76
Cosden & Co 109 1/2	87 1/2	22	5.00	4.76
Cuba C Sugar 102 1/2	82 1/2	20	5.00	4.76
Cub Am Sug 110	92	18	5.00	4.76
Endl. John 119	105	14	5.00	4.76
Fam. Play 107 1/2	82	25 1/2	5.00	4.76
G. Mot. 105 1/2	85 1/2	20	5.00	4.76
G. Mot. 105 1/2	85 1/2	20	5.00	4.76
Goodrich 116 1/2	87 1/2	29	5.00	4.76
Int'l Harv. 120	106 1/2	13 1/2	5.00	4.76
Int'l Nickel 111 1/2	89 1/2	22	5.00	4.76
Loose W. 109 1/2	103 1/2	6	5.00	4.76
Mack Tr 1st 80 1/2	72	8 1/2	5.00	4.76
Mack Tr 2d 82 1/2	72	10 1/2	5.00	4.76
Natl. Biscuit 111 1/2	101 1/2	10	5.00	4.76
Natl. Lead 117 1/2	107 1/2	10	5.00	4.76
Pack. Mot. 115	90 1/2	24 1/2	5.00	4.76
Pure Oil 85 1/2	82 1/2	3	5.00	4.76
Repub. 108 1/2	84 1/2	24	5.00	4.76
Sinclair 112	80 1/2	31 1/2	5.00	4.76
S. O. of N. J. 120	114 1/2	5 1/2	5.00	4.76
Studebaker 119 1/2	112 1/2	7	5.00	4.76
U. S. Realty 108 1/2	97 1/2	11	5.00	4.76
U. S. Rub. 1st 123 1/2	78 1/2	45	5.00	4.76
U. S. Steel 131	116 1/2	14 1/2	5.00	4.76

*No sale; bid price. *Curb price. *Transactions omitted in figuring yield.

ST. LOUIS BANKER LOOKS FOR GOOD BUSINESS IN 1924

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—"Neither banked fires nor forced draft can be expected for business in 1924," says President J. L. Johnston of the Liberty Central Trust Company, St. Louis, in his monthly review. "There should be sufficient steam, however, to keep our economic machine in fairly efficient operation."

"Business as a whole is taking a middle course, avoiding the extremes of boom and depression. There seems little likelihood that any abnormal high or low levels will be reached next year, although some further recession from the peak activity of early 1923 is possible."

"The most conservative opinion leans toward the expectation of fair conditions with somewhat less prosperity than was enjoyed during the major part of the present season. In our estimation, this is all for the best; it will be as close an approach to normalcy as we can reasonably look for, taking into consideration all phases of the business cycle."

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

The weekly statement of condition of the New York clearing house banks follows:

ACTUAL CONDITION		Nov. 23		Nov. 16	
Surplus	\$10,108,520	\$10,108,520	\$10,108,520	\$10,108,520	\$10,108,520
Assets	\$10,121,000	\$10,121,000	\$10,121,000	\$10,121,000	\$10,121,000
Liab. & etc.	\$4,509,415,000	\$4,509,415,000	\$4,509,415,000	\$4,509,415,000	\$4,509,415,000
Cash in vaults	48,262,000	48,262,000	48,262,000	48,262,000	48,262,000
Res. of mem. bks.	491,809,000	491,809,000	491,809,000	491,809,000	491,809,000
Time depts.	5,222,000	5,222,000	5,222,000	5,222,000	5,222,000
Res. in depts.	10,060,000	10,060,000	10,060,000	10,060,000	10,060,000
Demand depts.	3,727,781,000	3,727,781,000	3,727,781,000	3,727,781,000	3,727,781,000
Time depts.	45,208,000	45,208,000	45,208,000	45,208,000	45,208,000
Circulation	32,115,000	32,115,000	32,115,000	32,115,000	32,115,000
U. S. Depts.	10,218,000	10,218,000	10,218,000	10,218,000	10,218,000
Surplus	\$2,712,600	\$2,712,600	\$2,712,600	\$2,712,600	\$2,712,600
Assets	\$2,712,600	\$2,712,600	\$2,712,600	\$2,712,600	\$2,712,600
Liab. & etc.	\$4,509,415,000	\$4,509,415,000	\$4,509,415,000	\$4,509,415,000	\$4,509,415,000
Cash in vaults	48,262,000	48,262,000	48,262,000	48,262,000	48,262,000
Res. of mem. bks.	491,809,000	491,809,000	491,809,000	491,809,000	491,809,000
Time depts.	5,222,000	5,222,000	5,222,000	5,222,000	5,222,000
Res. in depts.	10,060,000	10,060,000	10,060,000	10,060,000	10,060,000
Demand depts.	3,727,781,000	3,727,781,000	3,727,781,000	3,727,781,000	3,727,781,000
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The Modern Fuel!

"More efficient means, more effective methods" is the keynote of the present industrial age. In every respect, fuel oil has proved itself most adaptable to modern conditions. It is clean—leaves no dirt, dust nor ashes. It is efficient—under instant control at all times. It is economical—requires smaller boiler-room force and avoids waste of banked fires. Oil is the modern fuel!

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Thanksgiving Time

The Crown Man hopes you have abundant cause for THANKSGIVING.

We are Thankful for a prosperous year, during which we believe we Shaded and Screened more openings than any other house in NEW ENGLAND. We offer All grades Window Shades at following extremely low prices:

American Holland, drab and ecru@ 48c
Duplex special green and ecru@ 65c
Hand-made Oil Opaque (all colors)@ 90c
Duplex Oil Opaque (all combinations)@ 90c
(Sizes 3-0 x 6-0)

STOCK MARKET
INTEREST IN
SPECIALTIES

Davison Chemical, U. S. Cast
Iron Pipe and Maxwell Strong
Features Today

Stock prices continued their rise to higher ground in today's brief session of the New York market with the specialties again leading the advance. Dealings in some of the speculative favorites were curtailed because of the absence of a number of traders who were in Cambridge for the Yale-Harvard football game.

Low-priced oil and motor accessories developed several points of strength, while Studebaker and American Can made the best showing among the so-called pivotal shares. Dining chemical jumped several points, Jersey Central and U. S. Cast Iron Pipe, General Baking, Brooklyn and Manhattan Transit preferred, Coddin preferred and Atlantic sold 2 1/2 to 3 points above yesterday's closing prices.

The closing was strong. Sales approximated 500,000 shares.

Trading was brisk in today's bond market. Recessionary predominance throughout the list with the exception of United States Government bonds, which recorded slight improvement.

A jump of more than 2 points by Virginia Carolina Chemical 7 1/2 with warrants featured the trading in industrial bonds. Some of the sugar company bonds continued yesterday's move to higher ground. Railroad favorites gave way on a comparatively small turnover.

LONDON MARKETS
RISE AS ENTENTE
BREAK AVERTED

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The markets have developed a better tone, thanks to the Ambassadors' Conference avoiding rupture of the Entente. Otherwise, home politics dominate every other consideration.

The stock exchange takes a confident view of the return of the Conservatives with a working majority, realizing apprehension over the return of a labor and capital levy. Courtland's appreciation on the announcement of the election of a factory in Canada.

Quotations of selected list, together with net changes from a week ago:

Net change from a week ago		£	S.	d.	Ch. grs.
War Loan 5% 1920-47	100	10	1	1/2	+ 8 1/2
British Celanese	100	10	6	1	+ 1
do do	100	10	1	1/2	+ 1
Courtaulds	3	2	2	1/2	+ 2 1/2
Dunlop Rubber ordy	1	7	7	1/2	+ 1 1/2
Ang-Am Corp So Africa	1	12	10	1/2	+ 6 1/2
De Beers Cons dfd	12	10	10	1/2	+ 9 1/2
Rand Mines Ltd	3	2	2	1/2	+ 1 1/2
Ang-Am Oil Ltd	3	8	5	1/2	+ 2 1/2
Brit Contr Ltd pf	5	5	9	1/2	+ 1 1/2
do do	15	3	7	1/2	+ 1 1/2
Royal Ind ordy	33	1	6	20	+ 20
Shell T. & T ordy	3	7	7	1/2	+ 8 1/2
Radio Corp of Am	15	3	3	1/2	+ 3 1/2
do pf	17	3	3	1/2	+ 3 1/2

*Rise or fall noted in shillings.

MARKET OPINIONS

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: There are many good investments which may still be selected with prospect of higher prices, not only in view of the better feeling in securities, but also because of the probability that easier money will prevail for a considerable period, making the returns on such investments attractive. This is true, especially of many of the high-grade industrial preferred stocks. Some of these have been rising fractionally in the last week or two. It is possible to make a thoroughly conservative stock portfolio in companies which have no bond issues, which gives the stock something of the security of a bond. The returns on such stocks are 6 per cent and above, some of them 7 per cent and above.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: There is now very good and reasonable authority for an optimistic point of view. To just what extent this should be translated into market values is a matter of personal judgment. We believe that while 1924 should be, on the whole, a satisfactory year, there will be considerable fluctuations. We believe that the industrial companies that will report earnings for that year as a whole as large as in 1922. Believing this, and considering the large turnover on the exchange, and the rather rapid advance within a short period, we cannot advise indiscriminate buying, but think it rather better to hold oneself in readiness for opportunities.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: If business shows reasonable activity into even the early part of 1924, stocks will be shown good earning power for the past year should reflect this, since they already have the good record of the past year and past earnings in addition to what they may discount for the future.

Schlmer, Atterton & Co., Boston: We think that advantage should be taken to pick up low-priced railroad stocks on soft spots, for we are thoroughly convinced that this group of securities is going to prove the popular vehicle of speculation in the next six to nine months.

Munds & Winslow, New York: Recent developments, as well as current tendencies, confirm our belief that the governing factors in the situation point to a continued period of firm or rising security prices. We are thoroughly convinced of the highly favorable to a prolongation of the upward movement. One of the most encouraging elements in the market is the tendency of commodity prices. This gives an undoubted impression of stability, with no evidence at the present time of a violent advance that would cause anxiety, while it is free from an appearance of uncertainty that would suggest apprehension.

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: Opinions on the stock market must necessarily be subject to revision as unforeseen developments occur. We are presently witnessing a secondary advance, rather than a primary upward movement which shows no signs of exhaustion and its possibilities. At a later date it may be necessary to change this opinion and movement. But whatever the extent of the recovery, we believe that the improvement in the price of industrial shares, with numerous exceptions, must necessarily be limited and that the greatest opportunities are presented by railroad stocks.

F. L. Milliken & Co., Boston: We believe the rails are about to come in an extended rise. The reasons are plentiful. Earnings have definitely turned upward, with some of the carriers showing handsome results. The skeptics are apt to insist that something terrible awaits the rails at the hands of the Public Service Commission of New York for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1923, surplus after taxes and charges of \$2,535,423, compared with \$2,150,423 in the September quarter of 1922.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Closing Prices

Open	High	Low	Close
Adams Ex.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Adv. Rmly. pr.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Alaska Jun.	1	1	1
Allied Chem.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am. Saf. Fr.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Sugar	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. T. & T.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Can.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
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Am. Chain Z.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

NEW YORK CURE

Closing Prices

Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Sugar	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. T. & T.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Can.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am. Chain A.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
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NEW YORK BONDS

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NEW YORK BONDS

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MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

com'l paper.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
money.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
ers' com'l l'ns.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
us. com'l l'ns.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
				Last
				prev.
ar in New York.....	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
er in London.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
d in London.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
dollars.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
n ex. dis. (C).....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges	Boston	New York
Year ago today	50,000,000	50,000,000
Year ago today	50,000,000	50,000,000
Year ago today	50,000,000	50,000,000
Year ago today	50,000,000	50,000,000
Year ago today	50,000,000	50,000,000
Year ago today	50,000,000	50,000,000
Year ago today	50,000,000	50,000,000
Year ago today	50,000,000	50,000,000
Year ago today	50,000,000	50,000,000
Year ago today	50,000,000	50,000,000

Spot, Acceptance Market

Prime, Acceptance Banks	Current	Previous
60 day	100	100
90 day	100	100
120 day	100	100
150 day	100	100
180 day	100	1

New York Stock Market Price Range for the Week Ended Saturday, November 24, 1923

The great activity in stocks this week could not have been possible except for the notable ease of money.

EMPIRE GAS EARNINGS LARGE
The Empire Gas & Fuel reports for year ended AUG. 31, 1923, net earnings of \$12,634,769 before bond interest and taxes, compared with \$10,839,614 in

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Music News and Reviews

Mr. Montoux's Adventures

Mahler's First Symphony

The sixth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Montoux, conductor, played yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall, was: Mahler, Symphony No. 1 in D major, Vaughan Williams, Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis, Fauré, Suite from the music to "Pelleas and Melisande," Borodin, Polovtsian Dances from "Prince Igor."

Mahler's symphony, completed in 1888, has hitherto remained unheard in Boston. There seems to be no good reason why it should ever be repeated, for it would be difficult to conceive of music which is less inviting or in which is exhibited a greater poverty of ideas or ineptitude in the development of those few which are to be found scattered here and there throughout its pages. And yet there are those who claim the highest rank for Mahler as a composer. Certainly their claim cannot be based on this symphony nor on other works of the same composer which have been played here, as they all have displayed the defects in greater or less degree of the one played yesterday afternoon. And yet throughout the symphony there are to be found now and again passages which arrest the attention, as the G major section of the "Funeral March" or the modulations near the end of the final movement. As usual Mahler seems continually to be trying to express something but never succeeds in doing so. Did he really have something to say? The answer would seem to be negative and even his most ardent admirers would find it hard to disprove this statement from this first symphony.

Vaughan Williams' Fantasia for string orchestra on a theme by Tallis is one of those compositions which command respect and considerable interest, but which hardly excite enthusiasm. Tallis' these are dull enough and its treatment by Williams is not fanciful. Only a Percy Grainger, perhaps, among English composers (and he comes from Australia and lives in the United States) has the requisite humor to treat such a theme interestingly. His whimsical genius would have clothed Tallis' Psalm Tune with more engaging conceits.

Fauré's music to "Pelleas and Melisande" is among his most characteristic productions. It is music which makes little outward show. None the less it is affecting. What a contrast to the laborious pompousness of Mahler or the dull meanderings of Vaughan Williams. And how much do our "modern" composers not owe to Fauré! It may be that as time goes on, to him and not to Debussy will be given the credit for having enriched our music with new harmonies and a new conception of melody.

S. M.

"Faust," "La Juive," and "Mefistofele" in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The representations that have been made by the Chicago Civic Opera Company during the week have been notably excellent. Gounod's "Faust," which in former years was one of the dramatic compositions that were shovelled on the stage without the ceremony of careful preparation, was offered on Monday (Nov. 12) with evident attention to detail. Under Mr. Polacco's guiding hand "Faust" disclosed, if not new beauties, at least unfamiliar excellences. Edith Mason offered one of the most finished interpretations of Marguerite's music heard in the Auditorium for many years. Mr. Anseau, the new French tenor, was an effective Faust and Mr. Baklanoff's Mephistopheles was an interesting though not altogether a convincing study.

The following evening Halévy's "La Juive" was given with Rosa Raisa in the title role. The fine and well-schooled voice of this artist and her

clever understanding of the exigencies of the theater made her performance of more than ordinary interest.

Charles Marshall was the Eleazar of the cast and, in addition to his effective singing, he gave a well defined characterization of the part. If Miss Macbeth's Princess Eudoxia was somewhat too mild to be suggestive of her high station, it was at least fluently and even brilliantly sung. Ettore Panizza directed a performance that gave the singers every opportunity.

Boito's "Mefistofele" was sung Nov. 14. The chief feature of the presentation was, of course, the appearance in it of Mr. Chaliapin, whose art made the opera a highly impressive spectacle. Without him, Boito's rather fragmentary sequence of scenes would fail to hold the attention. Edith Mason, who had been so admirable a Marguerite in Gounod's version of Goethe's work earlier in the week, was not less admirable in Boito's. Particularly in the prison scene was her singing of moving worth. Probably because he was dominated by the power and fascination of Mr. Chaliapin's Mephistopheles, Giulio Crimi made a pale and an ineffectual puppet of Faust. Other performances of the week were repetitions of previous representations.

F. B.

Foulds' "World Requiem" Performed in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Public rejoicings and sorrowings will often go to condone artistic weakness, and there are many classic instances of pictures, statuary, verse and music being maintained and honored for their sentiments, rather than for their manner of expressing such sentiments. Without doubt, it was this that allowed John Foulds' "A World Requiem" to be performed in the Royal Albert Hall on Armistice night, before an audience of more than 10,000 people.

Its sentiments are unexceptionable, its cleverness is undeniable, the earnestness and enthusiasm of its composer are evident, its expression often dignified, sometimes banal, and not for a single moment original. Foulds is clearly a well read musician, as he is also gifted with talents that make his lighter orchestral pieces popular in concert hall and café. His wide reading shows itself in the ten or a dozen different styles in the requiem, based chiefly on Brahms, Berlioz and Elgar, with obvious recollections of Mendelssohn, Boito, Wagner and others. In an occasional piece this does not matter, but "A World Requiem," written for massed choruses aggregating about 400, and an orchestra of more than 100, published in good book form and apparently representing the labor of many months, is something more in intention than an occasional piece.

If it falls of this, however, it has qualities as well as features that went some way to justify the efforts of 1000 or so performers. Under-rehearsed—one seldom hears such vast forces properly rehearsed—as they were, they achieved much. Particularly effective was the small choir of boys with accompaniment of harps, celestes and four solo violins, placed for a single moment above and beyond the platform on which were the massed forces. Not quite so effective were the fanfares in the north, west and south galleries. Their comparative failure, however, arose from insufficient power and insufficient rehearsal. The employment of quarter tones

might have had a greater effect had it been more bold and more general. To introduce into a work of 20 numbers, taking a couple of hours to perform, some three or four—certainly not more than a dozen at the most—instances of this minute interval, is to court for it complete loss of notice. And in this case, one was scarcely aware of anything except a momentary sensation of "out-of-tuneness."

The introduction of a new instrument, the sistrum, described by the



Reproduced by permission of Mr. Croal Thompson.

"Amateur d'Estampes," by Honoré Daumier

composer as producing a "golden shimmering" effect, was more successful, though in this case one got only a development of the lighter tone of cymbals and bells.

In the use of his instruments individually and collectively it is that Foulds succeeds. He has a mastery of the orchestra that even today is exceptional, and to say that he has learned it from recognizable masters, from Berlioz, Brahms, Wagner, Elgar, Holst, is not to deny its existence, but to acknowledge its width and variety of style. If his writing for the chorus was as masterful as this and as his conducting, he might have written a work of much greater impressiveness. As it is his reputation must still stand on his "Keltic" suite and other light concert numbers.

The solo numbers, sung by Ida Cooper, Olga Haley, William Heseltine and Herbert Heyner, were appreciated for their tunefulness, and it is likely some of them, as well as one or two choruses, will shortly be in the repertoire for memorial occasions.

H. A.

Daumier Exhibition in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Nov. 6

IT IS difficult to arrive at the process and technique in the work of Daumier. How impossible is it to make for him a pigeon-hole in nineteenth-century French painting, and label it neatly. If we go to Mr. Croal Thompson's Gallery at 8 Henrietta Street we shall see more Daumier's

Recent Acquisitions at the Metropolitan Museum

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—It is seldom that the archaeologists, groping down the corridors of time, unearth a more compelling tale than that which the portrait statue of a contemporary of Tutankhamon, according to the museum's spelling, recently presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, brings to light.

This life-size statue of gray Egyptian granite, donated by Mr. and Mrs. V. Everit Macy, is considered by the museum authorities an exceptionally fine example of late Eighteenth Dynasty sculpture and shows a man seated cross-legged with an unrolled scroll of papyrus across his lap. There is a timely interest in this portrait since it represents Harmhab, commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army, who played a most important part in the life of the young king so recently restored to the public eye.

Harmhab began life some 33 centuries ago in a small town in Middle Egypt and advanced by slow degrees to become, at the time of Tutankhamon's ascension to the throne a general and virtual dictator of Egypt. He called himself "Two Eyes of the King in Upper and Lower Egypt," "Confidant of the especial Confidants of the King," and "The King's real and beloved Scribe and Chief Steward."

It is as a scribe that he has been

carved and, as the museum bulletin points out, is depicted as an intellectual even effeminate type, with delicate boyish features, probably out of subtle compliment to his king, as the sculptors were wont to do at that time.

There is evidence that this statue was placed just within the temple gateway at Karnak. Then in 1550 B. C. began the long reign of Habsheba the King, shrewd and astute in politics and in reforms, for his overburdened subjects. This entirely self-made and self-complacent man became one of Egypt's best rulers, and his life is filled with the romance of progress and rise to rank. His statue is in remarkable preservation save for the right hand, which is missing, and for the nose, which has been restored in clay by the museum authorities.

Among the recent acquisitions in the Department of Paintings is a portrait by John Singer Sargent, Copley Joseph Sherburne of Portsmouth, N. H. This is a particularly happy example of this early American painter, rich in color and carefully developed form; the reds, blues and browns as they appear in the sitter's costume, table cover and hangings set off the luminous flesh tones which seem to indicate that this picture was painted about the time of the artist's departure for England in 1774. Early in life Joseph Sherburne settled in Boston, where he became a successful merchant. His name appears on various town records, as having served, for instance, on the committee of five charged with the protection of the beauty of Beacon Hill, then being endangered by those digging there for gravel. His daughter's portrait, also by Copley, is in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum.

R. F.

Bert French has been engaged by Henry M. Savage to stage the musical numbers of "Lollipop," the new musical play by Zella Sears, with score by Vincent Youmans, in which Ada May will be featured.

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Beautifully Engraved
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Highest Quality workmanship and service.

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Next to Olmstead Apartment
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Homelike Atmosphere Excellent Food
Away from noise and crowds. Menu changed daily.
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Everything for Christmas
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Everything in Women's, Misses' and Children's Ready-to-Wear Millinery, Footwear
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Always the right merchandise at the right time.
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Silk, Fur and Velvet Specialties
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OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City

(Continued)

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The Watton Studio
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Hotel Tulsa, 3rd & Cincinnati
Sam Miller News Stand, 3rd & Boulder
Alva Goodrich News Stand, 222 So. Main
H. G. Cohen, 314 So. Main
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FURNITURE RUGS
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Bakery and Delicatessen Goods
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With Holland's Grocery and Market

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Suits, Coats, Dresses, Hats, Furs
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Our services for you include a Tea Room, a Hair Dressing Parlor, a Gift Shop, a Rest Room. Quality merchandise featured throughout our entire five floors.

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Gifts that are different and distinctive. Now is the time to place your order for personal engraved Christmas Greeting Cards.

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417 South Main St., Tulsa, Okla.

OKLAHOMA

Tulsa

(Continued)

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Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Vegetables
The Store of Quality, Service, Price.
Same Old Courteous Clerks
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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Remembering the Composer of "Home, Sweet Home"

By FELIX BOROWSKI

IF THE history of music teaches anything, it teaches the somewhat comforting lesson that one does not have to write masterpieces in order to be remembered in its pages. Nov. 18 is the birthday anniversary of Sir Henry Rowley Bishop, who never was on speaking terms with masterpieces or anything that even appreciably resembled them, but there can be no question of the longevity of his fame. It is "Home Sweet Home," to be sure, that is the principal pillar in Bishop's temple of renown; but there are lesser columns in that edifice. Which soprano has not endeavored to evoke applause from her listeners with "Lo, here the gentle lark"—that ornithological ditty with the inevitable obbligato for the flute? Even the distance of three quarters of a century has not altogether effaced the vogue of the ballads, "The Pilgrim of Love," "Bid Me Discourse" or "Should He Upbraid." Nor are the once-popular glees by Bishop entirely forgotten. There are still singers who take pleasure in warbling "Blow, Gentle Gales" or "The Chough and the Crow." But it is "Home Sweet Home"—of which something shall be said presently—that is Bishop's most enduring monument.

From 1804 to the end of his career, Bishop's accomplishments were concerned with the theater. His first effort was not particularly ambitious; it was a comédietta which, entitled "Angelina," was brought out at Margate—a seaside resort in Kent—at a "benefit" of a Mrs. Henry. Perhaps it was the influence of his teacher Bianchi which brought a ballet by Bishop—"Tamerlan, and Batazet"—to the stage of the King's Theater. It must be said, however, that much of the music of the ballet was borrowed from another ballet by Martini. Still, the production was a great success and it brought the composer to the attention of the powers who ruled the destinies of Drury Lane.

Long at Covent Garden

For many years Bishop officiated as musical director and composer to either Covent Garden or Drury Lane theaters. Of the 144 dramatic compositions which he produced the great majority were contributed to one or the other of those establishments. It should be remembered, too, that most of the songs by Bishop which still enjoy popularity originally were heard for the first time in the musical pieces which their composer dignified with the title "opera." Most of these productions were of doubtful artistic quality. Many were more than doubtful. Even a composer possessed of ideals could scarcely have found inspiration in the doggerel which passed for opera texts at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Yet Bishop was not overparticular about literary merit, for on numerous occasions he not only wrote very fair music to extraordinarily bad poetry, but in his own settings he was often unable to make the accent in the verse and that of the music coincide.

Bishop's famous "Home Sweet Home" was not one of those ditties that the English composer tossed into his "operas," hoping that they would fill a gap. "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," Bishop's eighty-third dramatic composition, so far from being a work in which "Home Sweet Home" was thrust as a means by which five or ten minutes of the evening's entertainment could be consumed, was actually written around the song. For "Home Sweet Home" not only appeared in the form in which it has long been familiar to the world, but the tune bobs up in the music in all sorts of places, and in all times and keys. This system of popularizing a melody is still employed by composers of musical comedies, who, while they may not present their principal tune with many variants, have learnt the advantage of frequent iteration.

As a "Sicilian Air"

While the fame of "Home Sweet Home" has been connected with Bishop's opera "Clari," it is clear that he had composed and even published it at least two years before the production of the opera in 1823. Commissioned by the London publishers to edit a volume of songs of various nations, the English musician contributed to that compilation a number of songs which, labeled "Portuguese," "Sicilian," "Hindustanee," etc., were in reality by Bishop himself—that composer having been unable to find authentic specimens of national music and believing—or at least hoping—that the public would be as ignorant of them as he was. In the first of three such collections, "Home Sweet Home" appeared in a slightly different form to that which was given it in "Clari," and under the name "Sicilian Air" it was set to a text by Haynes Bayley.

Having committed himself to a Sicilian origin, Bishop was constrained to drag in Sicily again when he offered "Clari, or the Maid of Milan," to an admiring multitude at the first performance in Covent Garden Theater, May 8, 1825. Howard Payne put together the text of that entertainment, and the "Sicilian" song appeared in it as "Home Sweet Home."

However much the public may have thought of "Clari," the professional arbiters of taste evidently thought very little. At that time the principal musical paper in Britain was the Harmonicon, the critic of which expressed himself concerning the opera thus: "On the 8th of May a new opera was produced at this house, entitled 'Clari, or the Maid of Milan.' A few years ago M. Milon brought out a ballet under this name at the Académie Royale de Musique, in which Mlle. Bigottini performed the principal part so as to affect the spectators even to tears. Mr. Howard Payne has taken the trouble to convert a very fine pantomime into a very indifferent opera. . . . We should be surprised were Mr. Bishop to execute any task allotted to him in such a way as to expose himself to censure. His present production, so far as we can judge from a single hearing, is free from blame; but it is also unentitled to praise, for it possesses nothing that is distinguished by originality of conception, ingenuity of adaptation, or elegance of effect. It bears every appearance of having been composed at an unfavorable moment, when the Muse would not be propitiated."

Praise for Miss Tree

The sole feature of "Clari" that appealed to the reviewer for the Harmonicon apparently was the singing of Miss Tree, who was the first interpreter of "Home Sweet Home." Anna Maria Tree was a well-known vocalist in London. She had made a very successful début as Polly in "The Beggar's Opera" in 1818 and she was popular at Covent Garden until 1825, when the admiration in general that was offered her by enthusiastic audiences finally concentrated itself in the regard of a Mr. James Bradshaw, a wealthy tea merchant and member of Parliament for Canterbury, who deprived the public of Miss Tree's further ministrations by marrying her.

It may be added that a further review of "Clari" appeared in the Harmonicon in consequence of the fact that the opera, having been published, was sent to that paper for review. There can be no doubt that the critic was suspicious concerning Mr. Bishop's connection with the "Sicilian Air." "Home Sweet Home" is the cheval de bataille, the most popular thing in the opera," he wrote, "and to that much of its success may be attributed. This air is announced as 'composed and partly founded on a Sicilian Air' by Mr. Bishop. Now we were led by that spirit which always influences critics—whether they acknowledge it or not—to compare these two songs together; and upon bringing them into juxtaposition, could not help exclaiming with the Duke of Ephesus, 'Stand apart, I know not which is which; for, with the exception of half-a-dozen notes, they appeared to our (perhaps very obtuse) senses as one and the same thing. . . . That, however, which is sung on the stage is a beautiful air, whether it was born under the serene sky of classic Sicily, or brought forth beneath the dense clouds that overhang Covent Garden Theater.'

Evidently the world has agreed with this verdict. Bishop owes much of his reputation to "Home Sweet Home"; it assisted him to the honor of knighthood, but it did nothing to swell his account at the bank. For the end of his career found him a poverty-stricken man.

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The Metropolitan's New Spanish Tenor

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK, Nov. 23. MIGUEL FLEITA, the tenor, receiving me at his apartment one day, when in the midst of engagements with managers and appointments with conductors, told me some of his views about singing. Rather, he conveyed to me certain impressions of his on the subject; for he said little that I could reproduce within quotation marks, unless I were willing to indulge in more fiction than is the reporter's right. What he did say, he expressed in a sort of Franco-English which he managed to extemporize as he went along, finding common ground of speech with me a word or a phrase at a time.

Sometimes I think I see more deeply into the hearts and minds of musical artists when I have to struggle to come at a linguistic understanding with them, than I do when I can converse freely with them. On that account, I like to meet new European singers immediately upon their arrival in the United States. After they have been here a few weeks, or at least a few months, they understand English as well as I do, and my advantage is gone. Then they are inclined to talk in the cut-and-dried formulas of the studio.

Again, I almost believe that I ask too much of musicians, when, in the name of their listeners, I seek opinions of them. Why should it not be enough for them to perform? At any rate, I am contented, as far as Mr. Fleita is concerned, to have seen him, outside the frame of the proscenium arch of the opera house, to have had a near look at him in the midst of his family, and to have heard his voice in the kind of tones we can all

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Sir Thomas Beecham's Symphony Concerts

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

TELL me thy company, said Cervantes, and I will tell thee what thou art. As we may know a man by the company he keeps, so by his choice of program can we estimate a musician. And in this sense it must be frankly admitted that musicians often frequent undesirable company. With many concert-givers a program is not so much an attitude toward music as a significant gesture in the direction of the box-office. Nor can the artist be blamed. The money value of art is merely what economists term exchange value and although very exceptional or popular talent is scarce enough to command a high "rent of ability," the average London concert-giver is delighted if his ability is high enough to pay even the rent of the hall. Mr. Bernard Shaw pointed out, many years ago, that a pianist or violinist has to sell his hair and his personal fascination, as well as his playing—and fiddling. Nowadays a cursory round of London concerts will quickly convince anyone that so far from selling their hair and personal fascination with their playing, fiddling, and singing, too many artists are, without any reservation, simply giving themselves away.

Because Sir Thomas Beecham is in the enviable position of being able, as it were, to enter a concert-hall without going through the box-office, his programs are always scanned with unusual interest.

Tribute From an Intellectual
Intellectuals are often reproached for a certain lack of brotherly appreciation, but one of the most critical of the younger musical intellectuals wrote the other day: "Beecham is a man of extraordinary versatility; so far from being a mere musician, in the technical sense, his interests and indeed his achievements cover a wide field. He is one of the most brilliant talkers of the present day, and not

merely brilliant, but lucid and profound at the same time; there are very few subjects to which he has not devoted a good deal of thought and about which he does not hold an individual and finely reasoned opinion. Such breadth of vision and range of intellect are rare qualities among musicians, who are too apt to believe that music springs from other music and not from direct contact with life in all its diversity." Which, perhaps, is a little reminiscent of the kind of tribute that the intellectuals of the eighteenth century were wont to pay each other—they were equally frank in the opposite direction—but it is, none the less, transparently sincere.

A culture wider than that confined to one art and a happy freedom from public approval or disapproval give Sir Thomas's programs, therefore, an uncommon significance. As Dr. Johnson said, those who live to please must please to live. Sir Thomas pleases himself. And that, perhaps, is his first step in the very hard undertaking to seek to please everybody.

The Proof of the Program

For his four symphony concerts with the London Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall Sir Thomas has chosen five works by Mozart, a couple of each by Handel, Berlioz, Wagner and Strauss, and single items by Haydn, Méhul, Boccherini, Beethoven, Brahms, Tchaikowsky, and Debussy. These programs represent such a right-about-turn by one who has hitherto been regarded as a prophet of "modernism," that many critics are filled with an amazement by no means speechless.

It has been said that the pronouncements of criticism are always given too late. In a recent interview Kreisler expressed to the writer his belief that the wave of "modernism" has spent itself, and that a reaction is inevitable. One hears of a heavy slump in "modernism" painting and, outside the world of art, reaction is enough in evidence. May not Sir Thomas have framed his programs as one who hears the coming of the future? It is possible. We may be swinging round the circle again. One can, of course, sympathize with the embarrassment of those who are just catching up "modernism." If only these restless artists would keep still

critics might hang on to their coat tails with much greater comfort. But the proof of a pudding is in the eating, and the proof of a program is in its performance. At the first concert Sir Thomas made his bows to a packed Queen's Hall.

When Boswell told Dr. Johnson that Voltaire, in a conversation with him, had distinguished Pope and Dryden thus: "Pope drives a handsome chariot, with a couple of neat trim nags; Dryden a coach, and six stately horses"; Johnson replied: "Why, Sir, the truth is, they both drive coaches and six; but Dryden's horses are either galloping or stumbling; Pope's so at a steady even trot." Borrowing this figure of speech, one may say of Sir Thomas Beecham's conducting that he drives his orchestral coach and six at anything but the steady, safe jog-trot of certain other conductors who send us to sleep even in the middle of a beautiful musical landscape. He enjoys the exhilaration of a gallop, whether it is up a hill or down it, and if his passengers hold their breath while the musical coach goes round a difficult corner on one wheel, a glance at the imperturbable driver restores confidence.

There were three outstanding performances. It is difficult to imagine playing more vital, than that of Strauss' early symphonic poem, "Machbeth," and Berlioz's "Carnaval Romain"; and in the D major violin concerto of Mozart Kreisler gave us living violinist will ever equal, and that is Kreisler.

Those who find these programs "disappointingly conservative" may be reminded that the classics are always modern.

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THE HOME FORUM

Revolutions in Cheyne Row

SURROUNDED by the chaos and confusion incident to a late autumnal settling, already despairing to achieve anything like the semblance of order among our lares and penates, I am suddenly reminded of No. 5, Cheyne Row, Chelsea; reminded and thereupon greatly consoled. Not that the great Carlyle and his Jeanie were at all addicted to seasonal flittings of this kind, or indeed ever moved from their home after their first "alighting" on a certain Tuesday in June, 1834, but that this Chelsea rooftop of theirs suffered such periodical "household earthquakes" as I have seldom read or dreamed of, and suffered them with such grace and dignity, as I can scarcely picture. Who but the imitable Jeanie could make a domestic upheaval the subject of her most spirited letters or else dismiss it tersely as "something like the sack of Troy?"

There was that first settling of the little household "at a quite moderate expense of money and trouble," as the letters of the thrifty Scotch housewife duly recorded, which "business of sorting and settling was at once gone into with boundless alacrity," as the master of the house remembered long, long afterward. I see them now alighting from the old hackney-coach with Chico, the little canary brought from Craigenputtock, and Bessy Barnett, the romantic maid, "amid heaped furniture," see them beginning that business of settling and going on with it at a "mighty rate," even Carlyle "mending of his Craigenputtock gloom and acerbity" enough to enjoy "the kind of gay charm" of the gypsy life of those first days.

And all the while there was Leigh Hunt sending notes to his new neighbors and happily interrupting the endless sweeping and garnishing, nor did he fail to step across before bedtime to give them "an hour of the prettiest melodious discourse." I do not wonder that settling went its way, with so much genius to assist it, and that the end of the first week found the house "fairly habitable"; nor do I doubt that it "continued incessantly to get itself polished, civilized, and beautified to a degree that surprised one." Surely no house could do less under such efficient hands. And did not the happy mistress consider the painting of a wardrobe more important than the painting of a portrait, and early tell Mrs. Hunt so? So much for the "superior shiftness and thriftiness of the Scotch character" of which she was tempted to boast in those first letters to Scots-birg.

Those happy settling days at No. 5, Cheyne Row, were indeed momentous ones, for somewhere amid all the confusion it was decided that the

next volume was to be the French Revolution, and almost before calm had descended on the little household Carlyle was "reading, studying, ransacking the Museum" with all his might. Happy man, who worked his utmost during the hot summer days and sat in the "long, dim-lighted, perfectly neat and quaint room" with his Jeanie and his friends of evenings, little dreaming of the tragic fate awaiting his first volume! Hunt was a constant visitor; and Mill, whose

the Cromwell was awaiting, after it was finished, during the preparation of the second edition, and after, the faithful Jeanie was forced to weather revolution after revolution of the same proportion. Most gracefully she did it, receiving Tonnyson, Darwin, Macready, Lord Jeffrey, Forster, Craik, Mazzini, Count d'Orsay as did no other hostess in all London; writing, ever writing, of her strange domestic upheavals as did no other correspondent in the world. Truly, beside these recurring earthquakes and sacks of Troy my own troubles are as naught and forgotten.

Charted
(Triplet)
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Some say it is a charted sky—
Wings, migrant, long have proved
it so:
Birds always know just where to fly.
Some say it is a charted sky—
Roads all unseen across it lie—
Forms skimming lightly o'er them
so:
Some say it is a charted sky—
Wings, migrant, long have proved
it so.
Frances S. Larkin

of heron, water-fowl and frogs. Idyllic are some of these villages where the little wooden chalets, built Swiss-fashion, with brightly painted doors, windows, and shutters, and roofed with tiles of every color, are grouped together in grassy glades, beneath oak-trees, ash, blossoming acacias, and planes that have here supplanted the interminable firs. Every village makes a harmony of color and form, of scent and sound—trim gardens, crimson with roses; patches of orchard, still gemmed with blossom pink and snow-white; space of young green corn; roofed piles of



View of the Harbor, Bergen

Photograph © Exclusive News Agency, London

The Old Tree

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The locust on the lawn—
Blackened, and gaunt, outworn,
Faced many an ardent spring
That brought no blossoming.
No plumes of fragrant white,
Soft swaying in delight—
A glint of silvery sheen
The dancing leaves between—
Only the husk was there,
Of what was once so fair.

Some secret voice obeyed,
The ax was still, delayed,
And then—oh! miracle—
Came April with her spell,
And at her touch the tree
Knew all the mystery
Of love and hope once more,
Rapture of wings that soar,
Quiet of wings that rest,
Peaceful and blessed.

So may there be for me
A quickening like the tree,
A gift of bloom—a song—
When years are long.
Imogen Clark.

The Punch Family in Turkey

The early generations of the Punch family must have scattered all over the face of the earth, for travellers in almost every country have brought home news of some puppet villain with a nut-cracker chin like Punch's and a criminal record like his, or even worse. Punch, or some cousin very like him, is found in Turkey, Egypt, India, in China, and even as far away as Kamchatka. The most famous of them all is the Turkish Punch. He is called Karageuz, which means Black Eye. He was named probably after the company he kept, for in Asia as well as in Europe many travelling puppet men were gipsies and the Turkish nickname for a gipsy was Black Eye. Karageuz wears a red felt cap like any other Turk, the same sort of hat that the young recruits wear. He acts to the music of the fife and drum in the coffee-houses and barracks and makes coarse pranks amuse the Turks quite as much as Punch's nonsense pleases us. Karageuz has a partner buffoon, sometimes his victim and sometimes his deceiver, who accompanies him in all his adventures. They meet all sorts of people in their little stage, fools and knaves; ragged workmen and magnificent sultans, dashing soldiers and timid ladies; and animals who can talk as well as any one.

Every character in a Turkish play has his own little song, and either he sings it as he enters, or else the orchestra plays the bit of music which identifies the character. Although the Turkish orchestra has as a rule only five instruments, music plays so great a part in the Turkish shadow play that they are almost operas.

The Oriental puppets, like the women in the Eastern countries, are always veiled from the public gaze. The audience sees only their shadows on the curtain. Karageuz plays his part between a lamp and a screen. The light shines through the transparent material of which his many-colored garments are made, and his shadow on the curtain glows with such bright hues within the framework of dark shell that he looks like a figure in stained glass. The older Turkish shadow puppets were often made of so many colours that when the light shimmered through the curtain they seemed to be set thick with jewels of myriad hues.—Madge Anderson, in "The Heroes of the Puppet Stage."

BERGEN has great traditions. It is a town of narrow streets with old-fashioned, tile-roofed houses, whose gracefully curved gables are peculiar to the place. It is essentially a shipping town, drawing its wealth and prosperity from the sea. The Tyskebryggen was once the residence of the German Hanse merchants who settled there in the fourteenth century and for upward of two hundred years monopolized the trading facilities of Bergen to the benefit of the mighty North German Hansabund. Their activities lasted until 1760, when the Germans were compelled to become Norwegian citizens. The Hanseatic Museum, which has been preserved in its original form, still gives an interesting and intimate picture of the life of the Hanseates, many of whom have descendants in the town.

An influx of Germans, Dutchmen and Scotsmen can be traced in the foreign-sounding names of the inhabitants, and this mixture of races has formed a population unlike Norwegian elsewhere. It is no accident that Bergen is the home town of the foremost Norwegian actors and actresses, or that the "mother stage" of the country is here. The first Norwegian theater was founded in Bergen in 1850 by Ole Bull, the famous violinist. Holberg was a native of Bergen; Ole Bull and Edvard Grieg were deeply rooted in Bergen's traditions; Ibsen was a director of the theater in Bergen for six years; Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson succeeded him for two years and both of them wrote some of their famous works in their Bergen period.

In the Landes of Gascony

"We want, please, to get a glimpse of the Landes, the real Landes of Gascony. Where shall we go?" "Go to Parentis-en-Born; and you can put up at the Hôtel Mirlin," said our friend, the dark-eyed Bordeaux. So out of the great city of Bordeaux, and into the greater and desolate pine-forests of the Landes, we went—abrupt transition from sophisticated streets and a conventional hotel, to countless miles of fir and heather, and a primitive village inn, where before a great open fire of blazing pine-logs the grand-mère is warming her toes, and a group of villagers gathered about the roughly boarded table are discussing local affairs in the exuberant manner of the Midi. Up into my bedroom, across the stilly silence of the outer night, comes the softened babble of their conversation, while I listen drowsily to the first notes of the nightingales chiding among the forest boughs.

Next morning, in the little place the clock-mender sets up his stall, and groups of Sunday-fied peasants, in tidy black blouses and round, close-fitting, dark blue "béret" caps, lounge about, and watch us curiously as we cycle into the Landes. Alluring always when you are in the heart of them are these deltas and dyke-lands of France, with their wide horizons and unbroken canopies of sky—the Crau in Provence, still littered with stones which the legendary Titans threw; the plains of the Camargue, at the delta of the Rhône, where the black bulls and white ponies roam, and where the pink flamingoes as you draw near them rise in a rosy cloud to the sky; or the Marais of Poitou, where you can paddle for miles beneath a leafy canopy along the bough-shaded canals; and the Marais Vendéen where all-year-long the windmills twirl their white sails above the treeless flat.

It is a country of heather, bracken, gorse, and pine, broken here and there by a clearing in which a village or tiny town is set, and towards the sea, by a great étang, or lake, the haunt

cut timber; bright blue carts hidden beneath red-tiled sheds, hayfields where young men and girls, tossing the early crop, fill half the village with its scent; a stream of brownish water beside the road, with two fir-trunks for a bridge; and dear, lazy cows straggling placidly across your path, greeting you, unconsciously, with bell-music.

The trunk of every pine-tree, one observes, is slashed downwards for some three feet, showing a strip of red and white wood, clearly visible above a cup fixed to the trunk to catch the flow of resin from the famous "Essence de Thérébenthine" is made. This work of the Résiniers is the staple industry hereabouts, the next in importance, after that of the woods, being the sheep, taken care of to this day by men or women mounted on stilts.

Autumn in New Mexico

Over the rounded sides of the Rockies, the aspens of autumn
Like yellow hair of a tigress brindled with pine.

Down on the hearth-rug level of a desert, the sage of the mesa
An ash-gray wolf
Wolf-pelt level and even, the floor of the mesa.

Draw near to the mottled foot-hills, cedar-mottled and plumed:
Slivry sides of an otter.
Fish-fanged, ash-silver-mottled whiskered fierce-faced otter.

When I trot my little pony through the aspen trees of the canyon,
Behold me trotting at ease betwixt and between the golden
Great and glistering-feathered legs of the hawk of Horus.

The golden hawk of Horus, feather-leat laid over feather,
Astride me . . .
Glad to emerge and look back
On the yellow, pointed aspens, laid
Feather overlapping feather, on the breast of the great and golden
Hawk, as I say, of Horus.

Pleased to be out in the sage, and silver pines, fish-dotted foothills, Through the otter's whiskers,
Into the fur of the wolf-pelt down on the plain.
—Palms.

The Karroo

With the sinking of the sun the dry hills had taken life and glowed against the green of the horizon. They rose up like jewels in the utterly clear air, while the valleys between flooded with purple shadow. A mile away, stark-clear, withered rocks showed as though one could touch them with the hand, and the voice of a native herdsman in charge of a flock of sheep came in clear and sharp over twice that distance. Sister Margaret devoured that huge spaces with eyes unused to shorter ranges, sniffed again the air that has no equal under God's skies, and turning to her companion, said: "What do you think of it?"

"I am afraid I'm rather singular," he replied. "Most of us hate the Karroo. I used to, but it grows on one somehow. I suppose it's the lack of fences and roads that's so fascinating. And when one gets back from the railway—"

God Our Refuge

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the memories of the writer's childhood is that of being caught in a violent thunderstorm. He and his sister were one day some distance from home, when suddenly there were indications of an approaching storm. Thinking they could reach home before the storm broke, they started to return; but before half the distance was traversed it broke in its fury. So violent was it that they were soon drenched, and could make headway but slowly. Finally, however, they made their way, quite exhausted and much frightened, to the house of a neighbor. How good it was to be taken in out of that storm; to have the hospitable door opened to them, and to find shelter; to be given dry clothing, and to know they were safely housed, although the storm still raged without. What a refuge their neighbor's house had become!

In later years, there came the experience of being caught in the maelstrom of mortal beliefs, when sickness, fear, want, all seemed very real, and human existence but a succession of hard places. Suffering claimed to be a constant companion. It almost seemed there was no God—surely not a God who is Love! Again, how good it was to reach the door which opened to give shelter and rest; how good to be taken in out of the storm; and this, through Christian Science! The door that opened this time was thought; and it opened to the true knowledge of God, to the truth that God is good, and only good, while the hard experiences which had seemed so true, so much a part of oneself, were but dream shadows, for God did not support them, or cause them. Infinite Love sends only love and blessing to His children. God had indeed become a refuge and "a very present help." As the true knowledge of man as the child of divine Love, as the reflection of good, grew, sickness and want disappeared; for they were unreal, being unlike good.

In Isaiah we read, "And a man shall be as a hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; . . . as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." Through the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, the truth about God and man as His likeness, of Father and son, has been given again to the world; and this true understanding of

God and man is indeed a refuge from the wind, and a "covert from the tempest" of all mortal belief.

Mortal fears and beliefs are not part of man—the true, spiritual man, whom God creates; and mortals are but the expression of this mortal mentality. Evil is not of divine Mind, not of God, who is infinite Mind. Our refuge is in knowing this, and dwelling in the consciousness of the Mind which is all good, proving through right thinking and right living that man is the expression of infinite good.

In the quiet realization of man's unity with his Maker, in knowing that he does indeed live, move, and have his being in God, is found succor from every sorrow, fear, and care of the so-called human mind. If we are ever in a tight place, where earthly joys seem afar off, we can turn our thought to the realization that infinite good alone governs man and supplies his every need. We can know that divine Love is loving us ever, and is at hand to help and to restore. As thought is filled with these truths, the trouble or temptation, or whatever the problem, will seem less dreadful, less true; for we are beginning to know that "underneath are the everlasting arms," and that those loving arms are a refuge for us, a shelter from the storm. If we seek that shelter by turning our thought to God, divine Mind.

Are we having anxious thought about a loved one who is sick or astray? God is a refuge from that fear also, for He is omnipresent. His love is shining alike on the so-called evil and on the good. By lifting our thought above the seeming—error is always illusion—we shall know that because good is everywhere, man, the expression or idea of good, is everywhere also; and that only is of man which expresses good.

In "No and Yes" (p. 36) Mrs. Eddy says: "The real Christ was unconscious of matter, of sin, disease, and death, and was conscious only of God, of good, of eternal Life, and harmony." Hence the human Jesus had a resort to his higher self and relation to the Father, and there could find rest from unreal trials in the conscious reality and royalty of his being—holding the mortal as unreal, and the divine as real. It was this retreat from material to spiritual selfhood which recuperated him for triumph over sin, sickness, and death." In the teachings and practice of Christian Science is found this retreat, which is gained wholly through change of thought.

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BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1903 by MARY BAKER EDDY

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription prices, payable in advance: one year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$2.75; one month, 75 cents. Single copies 5 cents.

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Cost of remaining copies of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are as follows:

	North America	Other Countries
Up to 10 pages 1 cent 2 cents
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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SEMINAR
DAYS HERMES OR CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
LE MIRABIT OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1923

EDITORIALS

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the Monitor, relative to its plan for the assurance of peace, relates the following anecdote:

Labor's Pay in War Time

At a wage conference of shipowners and representatives of the International Seamen's Union, an aristocratic, domineering sort of an individual became impatient at the seamen's demands and shouted, "All of the seamen ought to be drafted and forced to work at soldier's pay." To his surprise the spokesman of the seamen said: "You're right and I agree with you—but not only seamen but profiteering shipowners ought to be drafted at soldier's pay and forced to eat soldiers' grub and sleep in soldiers' bunks. I can stand it. Can you?" That question ended the recommendation for drafting seamen.

This incident was paralleled, so we were informed by the late Franklin D. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, during the war, at a Cabinet meeting in the early stages of that conflict. The proposition was definitely offered that Labor should be drafted to serve in essential industries for the same remuneration that was to be paid to the soldiers in the field. The proposal was suddenly and summarily withdrawn when the then Secretary of Labor, Mr. Wilson, said that he was confident that Labor would agree to it, provided that Capital, which would reap all the profit of these reduced wages, should also be drafted for public service.

In the Peace Plan, as set forth by the Monitor, the workman in essential industries would have no advantage over his brother in the field, except that of comfort and safety from the actual perils of war. But he would not be made to feel that in working for a mere pittance sufficient to sustain life he was fattening the purses of profiteers who owned or operated the works. Neither the bosses above him, the general managers, nor the stockholders in the corporations would be permitted to derive the slightest increased profit from war conditions. The army of industry should, like the expeditionary force, be organized for patriotic purposes, and for hastening the war to a conclusion at the least possible public expense. Were this assured, most wars would be ended before being begun.

THE report from Washington that President Coolidge approves the plan of reorganization of departments, which would put the Bureau of Education into a department of welfare, dominated by the medical profession, is probably untrue. The President cannot be unaware of the fact that the most earnest endeavors of the political doctors to secure from such educational bodies as the National Education Association an approval of such a department has thus far utterly failed. The campaign they have urged has been persistent, but its results have been nil.

Education and the President

If there be one subject in a democracy which deserves to be treated upon its own merits, to have its own exclusive representation in the Government, and to be freed from the domination of the practitioners of a different and at points antagonistic calling, it is that of education. Upon the education of the masses depends the stability and permanence of the Government. A department of education, with its own Cabinet officer, would be only the logical acknowledgment of the importance of the subject to the Government. Failing this, the interests of the schools and the scholars are vastly better protected by the Bureau of Education in the Department of the Interior than they would be in a newly erected department dominated, as it probably would be, wholly by the medical profession.

It is possible, though rather unlikely, that the President, during the brief time he has served in the White House, has not had the sentiment of the educational forces of the United States on this subject properly presented to him. Beyond doubt he will at the proper time listen to them, and in view of their united opinion he can hardly be a party to the effort to turn the schools over to the doctors.

THE Department of Commerce reports that the Government has in stock some 10,000 seal skin pelts which it is unable to sell and that the British, Japanese, and Russian governments, which, like that of the United States, control the taking of seals, are facing a like loss because of the oversupply of skins. Secretary Hoover ascribes the lack of demand to a change

The Falling Fur Market

in fashions and to the proverbial fickleness of the feminine mind. He might perhaps have gone further, in his consideration of this phenomenon and found in it a lesson which, if heeded, will do away with a crying outrage upon humanity, besides contributing to an intelligent and reasonable use of the skins of fur-bearing animals when climatic conditions make such use necessary. The Secretary can hardly be unaware of the fact that in the last few years there has been an increasing outcry against the wanton cruelties and barbarities perpetrated in the taking not only of seals but of other fur-bearing animals. Many people have felt that the wearing of furs indicated an inclination to condone this wholesale inhumanity. It is an unquestioned fact that out of the desire to protest against the method of the sealers and the trappers, more than in mere obedience to the fashion, has come the revolt against the wearing of furs which has proceeded to such an extent that the furriers are touched in their pocket nerve, apparently the only sensitive portion of their mental equipment.

It is significant that only a few days ago there appeared in the American newspapers a serious discussion of a plan, set up by an eminent physical scientist, for the utilization of gas in the trapping of fur-bearing animals.

The revelations which have been made of the utter indifference of the trappers to the sufferings of the animals, caught and left to starve and freeze, has produced a natural and justifiable revolt among those who otherwise would wear furs where frigid weather justifies it. Because of this revolt, the great commercial corporations which employ the trappers are looking about for ways to meet the protest which is so materially affecting their business. The use of leather and other animal substances, to procure which it is necessary to slaughter domestic animals, causes no such revulsion of humane sentiment because the effort is made, though it must be admitted not always successfully, to slaughter the beasts in a way compatible, as far as possible, with humane conditions. But the seal, the silver fox, the marten, and the ermine are subjected to such indescribable tortures that it is little wonder that humane women are disinclined to manifest their connivance at the practice by the wearing of furs.

The revolt, which has proceeded to such an extent as to attract attention, not merely in the United States Department of Commerce but in other governmental agencies, is one of which the producers of furs will have to take cognizance.

IT WOULD be easy to exaggerate the importance of the communal riots which have been reported from India at all too frequent intervals during the past eighteen months.

The Communal Riots in India

It is significant that the Government of India's official report, "India in 1922-23," which has just been issued, devotes only half a page to the subject, a fact which need not occasion surprise when it is remembered that every Hindu-Muslim riot has, as a matter of course, been reported in the press, while the almost countless districts in which the adherents of the two religions have lived together in comparative harmony have come in for no mention whatever. But though the trouble may not be so serious as has sometimes been imagined, there is nevertheless a strong current of religious unrest running throughout the length and breadth of the peninsula, and it will need tact and forbearance on the part of all sections of the population if further outbreaks are to be avoided.

Religious riots are unfortunately no new thing in India. They usually occur in cycles, reaching their maximum when the operation of the two different calendars makes some important Hindu feast, such as Dussehra, coincide with one of the major Moslem festivals, particularly Muharram. Thus, there was a very serious outbreak in Bihar some six years ago, when four or five times as many casualties as have been reported in the whole of the past year occurred during one riot at the time of the Moslem Bakr-Id celebrations. The importance of the present series of riots lies in the fact that they are occurring outside the usual cycle, so that some other cause must be sought instead of the temporary excitement and passion engendered in the fervor of religious celebrations.

Reduced to its lowest terms, the problem may be stated thus: The old Moslem feeling of superiority fostered by centuries of military domination is being confronted with the gradual emergence of the more numerous but less warlike Hindus, from the hidebound conservatism and disunion which has so long kept them in subjection when union would have given them freedom. The Montagu reforms have perhaps been the most important factor in bringing the issue to the surface, for they have stimulated the desire for political authority which formerly found its chief outlet in the constant rivalry between the two communities for the possession of the minor posts in the Government service. Moreover, the new Legislative Assembly and the provincial legislative councils are based on a democratic franchise, which tends to diminish the influence of the Moslems while increasing that of the Hindus; and this has not unnaturally caused some searchings of heart amongst the former, whose co-operation with the Hindus was largely responsible for bringing these bodies into being.

The incentive which the plight of their co-religionists in Turkey gave to the Moslems to break with all precedent and make common cause with the Hindus against the British no longer exists. It is not altogether surprising that the end of the alliance, which, though not officially announced, is nevertheless patent to all with eyes to see, should be accompanied by much mutual recrimination and some quarreling.

On the other side of the picture are the various reform movements which have recently been gathering momentum amongst the Hindus. The Suddhi (purification) movement, which is a modern offshoot of the older Arya Samaj, has recently been carrying out a vigorous proselytizing campaign amongst the Moslems in Rajputana and elsewhere. The Maha-Sabha, or Pan-Hindu, movement, which aims, amongst other things, at raising the status of the "untouchables," has also aroused Moslem suspicion, while the Sangathan (tying-together) movement, which is devoted largely to gymnastic exercises, seems to many Moslems a direct challenge to the supremacy they won by force of arms in years gone by.

In a degree, therefore, the trouble is a healthy sign in that it is the result to a considerable extent of an awakening sense of unity amongst the Hindus. The caste system, which was originally designed to bind mankind into a great brotherhood in which the more fortunate assisted those who were socially beneath them, has long since developed into a devastating drag on the progress of the Hindu community. Its fall, though it cannot but raise antagonism, must be for the ultimate good of the people of India as a whole. This is seen by many of the Hindus themselves. Thus, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore said, recently, that the higher ideals of Islam and Hinduism are not antagonistic, but that to deserve genuine Moslem friendship, the Hindus must become strong and self-reliant by democratizing their customs and institutions. He added that while Hindus and Moslems were divided, Indians could not constitute a nation, and that until they were a nation they could not make any effective contribution to the civilization of the world.

THE announcement by Premier Baldwin of Great Britain that he favors the imposition of tariff duties on manufactures to protect British labor against low-priced articles that he says are being "dumped" by foreign producers, directs American attention to what has long been recognized as one of the peculiar situations arising out of the protective tariff system.

The "Dumping" Problem

It is conceded that for many years manufacturers in the United States have sold their products to the foreigner at anywhere from 10 to 30 per cent less than the same articles were sold in the domestic markets. The "keyed" export catalogues of great exporting houses tell the story in plain figures. The plea in justification that export sales give continuous employment to men and machinery may be sound, but nevertheless the "dumping" practice has been objected to by American consumers, who think that the excuse of higher domestic prices for products of "infant industries" is not valid after more than sixty years of protection.

With all the great industrial nations producing more goods than their people, under present conditions, can consume, the practice of "dumping," or lower prices for export, certainly tends to provoke retaliatory tariffs, with consequent increase of manufactures for which no markets can be found. The outcome would appear to be a return to trade-restricting laws that, while temporarily preventing what is regarded as unfair competition, must eventually, by limiting international commerce, decrease production all around.

ABSOLUTE pitch, that gift which certain persons unaccountably possess and which many others, to their dismay, lack, is demanded in at least one situation, unless Moriz Rosenthal, the pianist, made a mistaken observation the other day. This knack, sometimes discovered in children and often looked for vainly in conservatory graduates, is indispensable, according to Mr. Rosenthal, to players who wish to make use of the clavier, or mute keyboard, in exercising their hands.

Mr. Rosenthal and Absolute Pitch

Now, the thing people ordinarily mean, when they claim to have absolute pitch, is ability to recognize instantly any note, in any octave, that may be sounded in their hearing. But under some circumstances, they mean what amounts to a corollary to ability to identify the position of a tone; they mean ability to imagine correctly the sound of any note that they see represented on a printed page. Usually, also, they imply ability to give forth the note accurately with the voice, though that, except to singers, is perhaps not an essential consideration.

Mr. Rosenthal, referring to absolute pitch in connection with his finger practices on dummy keys, intended, of course, to convey the idea that he hears precisely, with his inner ear, every chord he strikes, every arpeggio he rolls, and every scale passage he runs. And his contention was that if he had not the power to reproduce in his fancy exactly what he performs on the silent mechanism, his labor would be fruitless.

Herein he may have the answer to those—did not Schumann belong to the number?—who object to contrivances which are soundless imitations of instruments. More likely, however, he is converting into an argument something which amounts merely to a descriptive fact concerning himself. He is only asserting that he answers "yes" in the roll call of those who have absolute pitch. As for the historic aspect of the matter, thorough study and exhaustive analysis have probably yet to be made. But there doubtless exists little evidence that absolute pitch was ever an absolute necessity to anybody.

Absolute pitch could scarcely be shown to have signified much in the development of the art of music. Ultimately, it comes down to a talent for infallible classification of the twelve tonal elements of the tempered chromatic scale. Mr. Rosenthal, working at the clavier in his hotel room, may take pleasure in knowing that he bases his classification unerringly on the number of vibrations per second of a tuning fork that has been accepted as standard, and that is kept somewhere for reference in a glass case. But Mr. Rosenthal, interpreting a Beethoven sonata or a Chopin nocturne at the piano in the concert hall, must have questions of such importance to occupy his attention that pitch, far from seeming the most absolute of things, must seem one of the most relative.

Editorial Notes

THE public of many cities in the world could profitably take a lesson from the fact that in one day recently seven bequests, ranging from £20 to £3000, were left to various London police homes, funds, etc., in token of their donors' appreciation of the efforts of the police to help them. One of the gifts was accompanied by the following note:

I do this because I have always admired the unfailing sympathy and tact of the police to both rich and poor alike.

Too many take for granted police protection and do not in the least degree realize the debt they owe to these "lidless watchers of the public weal."

E. A. BROOKS, a wealthy South Australian rancher, showed that he had the courage of his convictions regarding the future of Western Australia when he purchased recently close on 1,000,000 acres in the Murchison district. On his return from a trip through this State, he said that he was of the opinion that within another fifteen or twenty years it would be carrying more than 20,000,000 sheep and would be growing some of the best wool in Australia. From other indications, also, it would seem that Western Australia is looming large as an important factor in the future of the Commonwealth.

Youth's Day

BRILLIANT skies or cloud banked heavens, crystal air or drizzle of rain, snapping football weather or the sudden aftermath of a storm—what difference does it make to the joyous throngs, warm in woolen wraps, who are bound down to the Stadium among the shouting hawkers on the day of the Great Game!

New England may not be at its best, but the red and the blue flaunt arrogantly for all that. Girls wear chrysanthemums—two hand-breads wide—pinned at their coats. Men wear football arm bands of crimson or blue at their sleeves. Here a little boy sells tall red feathers with a white H pasted on them. There a little boy sells identical feathers colored blue, with a white Y on them. Perhaps the little boys are brothers, perhaps the feathers were plucked from the same bird, but what a width of rivalry the different tints and initials signify! The little boys are hardly on speaking terms.

The joyous crowd fills the street from curb to curb. It swings along briskly behind beflagged motor cars. All the world seems bound from Harvard Square across the Larz Anderson Bridge to the field. The waves of the Charles River splash beneath, and recall the distant days of shells and wherries, and of boat club wharves lined with glistening swimmers.

"Buy the winning colors!" shout all the vendors in traditional cry. Laughing red groups shout cheery derision at blue groups. Down from the College Yard, from the century-old dormitories that once quartered Gen. George Washington's Continentals, troop part of the Crimson throng which mingles with the Blues who have come in by train or motor. In other seasons those dormitories know the swaying of green elm leaves, and the fat robin's evensong, but now they have lost their ivy coat and match brick walls with the brown tree trunks.

Over the bridge and into the great cement horseshoe for 55,000 spectators comes the crowd. It is unlike all other crowds. One recalls the football stands in Sheffield, England, under drab skies, with spectators clothed in all the shades of raincoat brown; one remembers the second day of the Harrow-Rugby cricket match under soft skies, and all the small boys in all their tall hats. This crowd today is unlike those other gatherings as it is unlike the crowd at a New York baseball "World's Series."

Everyone today is exuberantly young. If what seems to be a venerable elder is waving a colored banner, depend upon it, one's eyes are deceiving—the man is younger than any of the others. The mood affects the Italian frankfurter vendors and the cumbersome traffic policeman. Even the dignified undergraduates—yes, even the worldly undergraduates of Harvard and Yale, today—mirabile dictu!—are young, the feathers cocked in their hats proclaim it.

The crowd is different from other football gatherings because it is a family matter. The schools are each other's dearest rivals. The Stadium may bulge out as it will, with extra wooden stands, but none of the outside public will be able to get tickets. This is unfortunate, but it results in excluding all but the immediate family of the universities.

Now a bass drum thumps afar off. It grows nearer. Fifes shrill, the full band blares by. Football tunes resound, and marching songs. Words of the songs do not matter. They might appear downright silly 364 days of the year. But today is the three-hundred-and-sixty-fifth day, the day for which they were written, and—so long as one has a feather in one's cap—who cares whether they are jingles or true poetry?

Now the great horseshoe is filled. Down in the bowl is the football field, with white gridiron marked on green turf. There is a full house. Across the way, the sloping side of the coliseum is polychrome with flowers, faces, girls' hats, college colors.

Ushers run up and down. Spectators climb hurriedly to their places, excited by the crowds, the bustle, the noise. Neighbors on the cement seats who have not met before, and will never meet again, become fast friends. They will slap each other's backs, presently, if the game goes their way. Football gossip buzzes loudly. The audience is wedged in remorselessly in each aisle. After the last couple seems to have arrived, another appears, and manages to find room, somehow. People only smile. They are in too fine a humor to mind crowding.

In the center of the oval are the best seats. Here sit the students who take the game most seriously, and have come to the Stadium without escorts. There is a secret behind the torn and battered hats some of them wear. If their team wins, the whole student assemblage will pour onto the field, pick up the players in their rush, snake-dance madly down the gridiron, and then throw their hats over the goal posts. With the forethought that even youth sometimes manifests, many have brought their oldest hats. Of course the assumption that they will be the winners is absolute.

The bands strike up. The crowds sing. Whoever heard an English, French, German sporting audience sing in public? Well, well, Americans are said to lack individuality. No doubt the mass cheering that follows proves an over-developed herd instinct. Yale's Greek comedy "Brek-kek-kek-kex" crashes against Harvard's sturdy "Rah-rah-rah." Mass singing, mass cheering, "rooters," vicarious enjoyment of sport—doubtless there is something to criticize in every one of these—were one only in the mood to do it.

But—well, somehow one doesn't criticize. This is the hour of Youth, at whatever age. One has a feather in cap, or a chrysanthemum at coat, and only cares, for an hour or so, to breathe deep of the glory of the hour.

This is Youth's day—let him touch Youth who can!
R. L. S.

American Dollars to Russia

THERE are many signs these days of returning order in Russia. Jessica Smith, in The Survey, writes that "in the last nine months 1,600,000 American dollars have found their way into Russia from some 60,000 Russian worker-emigres in all parts of the United States to relatives scattered over the 8,000,000 square miles of Russia. This has been made possible by the 'Rike,' as the Russians call the Russian-American Industrial Corporation, which concluded a contract last January with the Industrial Bank of Moscow for the purpose of simplifying and developing bank operations between Soviet Russia and the United States."

Farming in New York City

FARMING in New York City is no mere window-box industry, according to Gas Logic. "The city toiler who travels to and from his work daily in the crowded subway doubtless will be surprised to learn that there are in New York City 800 farms, with a total valuation of \$35,373,000. According to an estimate made a few years ago, there were about 1500 active beekeepers within the city limits."